New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1386. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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The Ten Governors and the Commissioners of Emigration.

AND SO FORTH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2.

WHAT WAS DONE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Report on Joint Rules was first taken up by the House and adopted, with the new rule, reported by the Committee, requiring all Canal claims to be referred to the Canal Board, stricken out.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

[illegible]

Canal. The aggregate cost of the repairs of these sections for the last year (which was under a diminished expenditure from the previous year of $85,790) was $408,778 64. Comparing the savings already made on those sections under contract, with previous years when the State performed the work, the remaining section could be let by contract at an annual saving to the State of $698,886.

[illegible]

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company. The corporators are OSCAR COLES, JAMES T. SANDERSON, JOHN ENGLIS, ALFRED F. THORN and EDWARD B. THORN. It provides that the act shall continue in force for twenty-one years, and grant all usual powers heretofore granted to similar companies. It limits the amount of real estate to be held by them to $100,000, makes their capital stock $500,000, with privilege to increase it to not exceeding $700,000, to be divided into shares of $100, and allows them to commence operations when $250,000 shall have been subscribed and paid in. OSCAR COLES, JAMES T. SANDERSON and EDWARD B. THORN are named as Commissioners to receive subscriptions, after giving two weeks' notice in one or more daily newspapers in the City of New-York.

THE TEN GOVERNORS AND COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Mr. BROOKS offered a resolution, which at his request was laid on the table and ordered printed, requiring the Ten Governors of the Almshouse and the Commissioners of Emigration in the City of New-York to report the items of expense connected with the personal administration of their respective departments, specifying how much is paid for officers and agents' salaries, rents, &c.; also the number of their employés, and whether in the judgment of the two departments they could not be consolidated with benefit and economy to both.

The consideration of the joint resolution for a Traveling Committee to visit charitable institutions supported wholly or in part by the State, was on motion of Senator SICKLES indefinitely postponed.

The following bills were passed:

Amending the act relating to the New-York Fire Department.

To enable Executive Officers of New-York to obtain information or proof necessary in the discharge of their official duties.

To prevent prize fights and fights among game animals in the City of New-York.

And for the Relief of the East River Bank.

The Senate then went through with their General Order Calendar, and adjourned at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Unsafe Bridges.

President SLOAN assures us that the statement of a correspondent in Friday's *Times*, alleging that several bridges on the Hudson River Road are in a dangerous condition, is substantially incorrect. Last Fall, he says, all the bridges on the route were carefully examined by the Railroad Commissioners, and pronounced in excellent condition. They are now under the special charge of the bridgeman, who, with his subordinates, is directed to keep a sharp eye upon them.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PENCIL AND PEN CASE.—"Leonds' Patent," in gold and silver, is, without exception, the neatest, most compact, durable and convenient article of the kind ever offered to the public. Manufactured and for sale by W. M. WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, where may be found also a general assortment of all kinds of pencil cases and pens.

[Advertisement.]

BOOK-KEEPING—GREAT REDUCTION.—The subscriber will receive new students to-day and to-morrow at half the usual charge for a thorough course of instruction, viz: $10 to $15. A course of writing lessons for $2, including stationery.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!—A supreme remedy for female complaints. Were it possible to have a collection of ladies similar to BARNUM'S Lady show, a premium of $10,000 would be given could any be found as handsome, as lively and vigorous as those who use these wonderful Pills.

[Advertisement.]

B. F. FOSTER, author of "Double Entry Elucidated," &c., and HIRAM DIXON, Commercial Teachers and Accountants, No. 346 Broadway, give lessons, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, upon sound elementary principles. Terms, &c., on application.

Swedish Iron—Decree Remitting Export and Import Duties.

From the Washington Union.

We have received some interesting intelligence from a correspondent, who resides at Stockholm, in relation to a royal Swedish decree, which took effect on the 1st of January, 1856, and which affects import and export duties upon iron. The decree is in conformity with the express wishes of the late Diet.

The most important point in it appears to be the abolition of export duty upon bar iron. The former duty was four Swedish shillings (about 3½ cents.) In addition to this duty, four more shillings were charged per ship-pound for town dues. These are also discontinued; town dues being only payable upon articles which pay duty.

All trade with foreign countries in pig and ballast iron (the latter being pig iron used as ballast for shipping,) had been, previous to this decree, forbidden; but now this kind of iron may be exported and imported against a duty of one rix dollar banco (40 cents) per ship-pound. It is probable that no great quantity of pig iron will be exported from Sweden, and, as the demand for iron of this quality throughout the world is limited to about the quantity now produced, an increase of quantity would reduce its market value almost to that of English iron. There seems, also, for reasons analogous to those just cited, to be no probability that any importation of foreign pig iron into Sweden will be the result of the new law.

Indian Bureau.

A limited number of copies of the respective volumes of the work bearing the above title, were published under the direction of the Office of Indian Affairs, by authority of Congress. As this book seems to have attracted general attention, and as there is a manifest desire on the part of various institutions and individuals to obtain copies of it, it may be well to state that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has distributed the whole number of volumes that were placed at his disposal; consequently, applications for the same are useless; and unless Congress should make an appropriation for its reprinting, it will be impossible for that officer to meet the demands made upon him for this work.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.—A man named MICHAEL DONEGAN, yesterday afternoon deliberately threw himself in front of the locomotive attached to a train of cars passing along the road at its intersection with Broad-street. The engine struck the man and knocked him down upon the track. The entire train passed over him without inflicting any injury other than a slight bruise. DONEGAN avowed that it was his intention to have committed suicide. There is no accounting [illegible] ....Yesterday afternoon, a German named [illegible] HANLEY, a tobacconist, residing in [illegible] near Second, attempted to destroy himself by discharging a pistol at his head. The ball inflicted a severe external wound. The sufferer, who was found in the Sixth, was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Feb. 2.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

BACKBONE TRIUMPHANT.

The Election of Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., to the Speakership.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

What do you think of backbone to-night? The Chivalry are terribly disappointed. They did not dream of BANKS' ultimate success, but for once their reliance on the doughfaces failed them.

To-morrow the Speaker will swear in the members. No objection against WHITFIELD or other *members claiming contested seats will be pressed* until after the organization is completed. The election of *Clerk is likely to be made to-morrow*, and CULLOM of Tennessee chosen, but it may be postponed until *Tuesday. After balloting for members* seats the House will adjourn.

A caucus is anticipated to-night. BABCOCK, of Michigan, will probably be nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms. DARLING, of New-Jersey, and an Indiana man, are talked of for Doorkeeper. SMITH of Syracuse, N. Y., will probably be Printer. For Postmaster, several candidates are named. UPTON, of Virginia, an old member of the Press, and a good Anti-Nebraska man, is prominent. S.

The "Union" on the Speakership.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The *Union*, in an article on the Speakership, says: "Although the result is one that every national man must regret, yet, as the Republicans have a known majority in the House,—and, therefore, are entitled to a Speaker,—there is reason for acquiescing, inasmuch as it enables the machinery of Government once more to move on."

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

Mr. SMITH of Tennessee, said he had heretofore voted against the plurality rule, but as yesterday's vote indicated some chance of an election as Speaker of a man of sound national views, he now offered a resolution for the adoption of that rule.

The House, by 10 majority, refused to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 113 against 104.

Mr. ORR then unconditionally withdrew his name as the Democratic caucus candidate, there being now a probability that greater strength can be concentrated upon his colleague, Mr. AIKEN.

Mr. BOYCE moved to rescind the resolution.

The motion to rescind was laid on the table by a vote of 117 against 103. [Applause.]

Mr. JONES of Tenn., referring to the terms of the resolution—that if no election by a majority take place during the next three trials, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes on the fourth vote be elected Speaker—remarked that the Republicans are drilled and ready for the contest; and in order to give an opportunity for other gentlemen to come here understandingly, moved an adjournment till Monday.

The motion was disagreed to by 84 against 128. [Applause.] Impatient cries of "Call the roll," "Call the roll."

Mr. WALKER of Ala., moved to rescind the plurality resolution.

The House decided the motion to be out of order, by 45 majority.

Mr. PAINE of N. C., moved that the House adjourn.

The motion was greeted with hisses in the galleries, and on the vote being taken, the announcement that the House refused to adjourn was received with applause from the same quarter.

Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, said if the House was to be annoyed by applause in the galleries, he would move to clear them excepting that portion occupied by ladies.

Mr. PAINE made an ineffectual motion to rescind the plurality rule, and the House proceeded to take the first ballot of the four, as follows:

Banks	102	Wells	2
Aiken	93	L. D. Campbell	4
Fuller	14		

Necessary for a choice, 108.

Messrs. Barclay and Hickman, (Dems.) voted for Wells, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore and Scott for Mr. Campbell.

The second vote, excepting FULLER lost one, was the same as the first. The third was the same as the second, excepting AIKEN lost one.

Mr. FULLER, of Pa., repeated what he had said on two former occasions, namely, that he was not, and did not desire to be, a candidate. One hundred and thirty votes had satisfied him that he was not the choice of a majority of the House, and on no other terms or conditions would he consent to take that position.

Mr. BARCLAY, of Pa., remarked that he had been adverse to anything like a coalition with Know-Nothingism, whether it came from the North or the South. He asked Mr. AIKEN, whether the latter stood on the Democratic caucus platform, and whether he had not written a letter to HUMPHREY MARSHALL, making pledges to the Southern wing of the Know-Nothings.

Mr. AIKEN, of S. C.—I am not a candidate for the Speakership; if my friends think proper to place me in the Chair, I will serve them to the best of my ability.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, of Ky.—I have only to say that Mr. AIKEN has addressed me no letter whatever. (Applause, and cries of "Call the roll," &c.) The excitement was immense during the final ballot.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL, of Ky., during the call of the roll, congratulated the American party, saying they had fought a good fight and conquered. There was now no Democratic candidate in the field with an exclusive caucus platform. Performing his duty as a patriot, and not as a partisan, he voted for Mr. AIKEN.

Mr. WALKER voted the same way, esteeming Mr. AIKEN a man with no stains of mere partisanship on his skirts—a man who has not sought office, but to whom office is tendered, and is true to the Constitution.

Messrs. PAINE and LINDLEY voted for Mr. AIKEN, knowing him to be a national man.

Mr. SMITH of Ala., voted for Mr. AIKEN under protest.

Other gentlemen vainly sought to make explanations, the greatest confusion existing.

Several members now changed their votes, and were greeted with applause for so doing, amid impatient cries of "Announce the vote," "Announce the vote." The lobbies were crowded to suffocation, and the excitement was increased by the startling cry that a boy was being crushed to death by the pressure in the galleries. Some of the members shouted out, "Fall back," "Fall back," and others "Hand him over the rail." The boy was at length released from his imminent danger.

"Announce the vote," was now shouted from all parts of the House.

The Clerk then read the vote as follows:

Banks	103	L. D. Campbell	4
Aiken	100	Wells	1
Fuller	6		

Mr. BENSON, of Me., one of the Tellers, then declared that Mr. BANKS was elected Speaker.

Deafening shouts of applause followed from the Republican side and other quarters of the House. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs in the galleries. For several minutes the disorder was beyond description.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL raised the question that Mr. BANKS was not elected, saying the Clerk had no power to authorize such a result to be announced. It must be so declared by the vote of the House.

The Clerk explained, giving reasons which appeared to be satisfactory for his conduct.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, appealed to the honor of gentlemen to carry the plurality resolution into effect, and end this disgraceful contest.

Mr. ORR, of Ga., regarded Mr. BANKS as virtually elected by a majority of the House under the plurality rule.

Mr. AIKEN asked to be allowed to conduct Mr. BANKS, as Speaker, to the chair. (Applause.)

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., highly appreciated Mr. AIKEN's request. If granted, he thought it would heal divisions, and pour oil on troubled waters. When grown up men make a child's bargain they ought to stick to it. (Laughter.)

After further debate, Mr. CLINGMAN, (Dem.) of N. C., offered a resolution, declaring that by reason of the adoption of the plurality rule and the votes taken under it, Mr. BANKS had been duly elected Speaker, and is hereby so declared.

This passed by yeas 155; nays 40.

Several Southern members explained, though they had consistently voted against Mr. BANKS, they felt bound, as Judges, not as electors, to carry out the order of the House by voting for the above resolution.

Mr. BANKS was, by request of the Clerk, conducted to the chair by Messrs. AIKEN, FULLER of Penn., and CAMPBELL of Ohio.

He was greeted with loud and enthusiastic cheers, and, amidst the profound silence which followed, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Before I proceed to complete the acceptance of the office which you have conferred upon me, I avail myself of your indulgence to express my obligations for the honor conferred upon me. It would afford me greater pleasure were it accompanied even by the self-confidence that I would bring to the discharge of arduous and delicate duties, always difficult, but now environed with unusual difficulties, any capacity commensurate with their responsibility and dignity. *I can only say, I shall bear myself*, so far as practicable, with fidelity to the interests and institutions of the country and the Government, and with *impartiality so far as regards the* rights of the members of this House. I have no personal objects to accomplish. I am animated by *a single desire of contributing in some little degree* to the maintenance of the well-established principles of our Government, in their original American significance, throughout that portion of the continent we occupy, so far as we may do so, within the powers conferred upon us, enlarging and swelling its capacities for beneficent influences at home and abroad, and maintaining intact in perpetuity, the inestimable privileges transmitted to us. I am aware neither myself nor any other man is equal to the perfect accomplishment of these duties. I am, therefore—as a man must be in such a presence—a suppliant for your indulgence and support. I again return to you my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me.

Applause, deafening and long continued, followed.

Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio, being the oldest member of the House, administered the oath to Mr. BANKS, by request of the Clerk.

Mr. STANTON of Ohio, then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to JOHN W. FORNEY, for the distinguished ability, fidelity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House during the arduous and protracted contest for Speaker.

This was unanimously adopted, and the House adjourned.

The following is the vote on the last ballot:

FOR MR. BANKS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Howard, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Oliver of N. Y., Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Me., Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth—103.

FOR MR. AIKEN—Messrs. Allen, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Miss., Bocock, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Ky., Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Cox, Crawford, Davidson, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Foster, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Md., Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lindley, Lumpkin, Alexander K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Maxwell of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ia., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ready, Reade, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Smith of Ala., Sneed, Stevens, Stewart, Talbott, Trippe, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn., Zollicoffer—100.

FOR MR. FULLER—Messrs. Broom, Clark, Cullen, Davis of Md., Millward, Whitney—6.

FOR MR. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO—Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Moore, Scott—4.

FOR MR. WELLS—John Hickman—1.

The Republicans were wild with exultation, and lustily cheered Mr. BANKS, and congratulated him on his success.

Southern Commercial Convention.

RICHMOND, Friday, Feb. 1.

The Convention adopted a resolution declaring a first-class line of steamers from Liverpool to some Southern port to be highly important, and recommending Southern Legislatures to aid in the establishment of such a line, as soon as practicable.

A resolution declaring that Congress should aid a Southern line of ocean mail steamers, as well as a Northern line, was pending at the adjournment.

The dinner this afternoon was a splendid affair. Gov. WISE made a strong internal improvement speech.

Enthusiasm of the Republicans at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Republican head-quarters are illuminated, to-night, in honor of the election of Mr. BANKS. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the Republicans, and the intelligence appears to give real satisfaction generally. A salute will be fired on Monday.

An express was run this evening to Waltham by several gentlemen, to congratulate Mrs. BANKS on her husband's election.

News from Mexico—Continuation of the Siege of Puebla—Preparations for the Defence of the Capital.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The New-Orleans papers of Sunday and Monday last are at hand, containing Mexican news to the 19th January. Communications between Vera Cruz and the Capital were interrupted by the siege of Puebla. The siege had continued three days without decisive results. Great preparations were being made for the defence of the Capital.

News from Hayti—Soulouque Recruiting an Army.

HOLMES' HOLE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Captain MATHEWS, of the schooner *Maria L. Davis*, from Cape Haytien 10th ult., reports that the Emperor FAUSTIN the First has turned up, and was busy recruiting an army for another attack on the Dominicans.

The *M. L. D.* left at Cape Haytien the brig *R. W. Packer*, POOL, for New-York next day.

Serious Illness of Hon. Samuel Brevoort.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 2.

SAMUEL BREVOORT, of New-York, has been absent from the House all the week, in consequence of the severe injuries he received by being thrown out of a cutter last Monday. Several of his ribs were broken by the accident.

The Arabia's News in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 1.

The news by the *Arabia* has caused much excitement in our Cotton market. Prices have gone up ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ ℔., and holders demand a still further advance. Great activity prevailed, and the day's business foot up 20,000 bales.

Sugar, 7c.@7½c. Mess Pork, $16 50. Barreled Lard, 10¾.

Affairs in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

No intelligence of the alleged new difficulties in Kansas has been received here, and the papers of the Territory make no mention of any fresh disturbances of moment.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company have applied to the Maryland Legislature for a law authorizing it to buy and retire twenty-five thousand shares, one-half of its capital stock.

Verdict in the Case of Coburn and Dalton.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 3.

In the case of Messrs. COBURN and DALTON, the Jury at 12 o'clock on Saturday night rendered a verdict of not guilty of manslaughter, but guilty of assault and battery.

The Steamship Union.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The *Union* left here for New-York at 4½ o'clock this afternoon.

The Weather at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Feb. 3.

The weather here is excessively cold.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Investigation Continued.

SECOND DAY.

At 11 o'clock Saturday morning, Coroner Redding and Jury commenced to investigate into the the circumstances attending the death of Michael McLaughlin, killed in a fight at the Barker House, South Brooklyn, on Thursday night last, met as per adjournment, in the Governor's Room, City Hall, Brooklyn.

The hall was crowded with spectators who manifested the deepest interest in the proceedings.

Patrick Murphy, recalled—I saw Mr. McLaughlin between half-past seven and eight o'clock Thursday evening at the Barker House, junction of Union and Hamilton avenues; I and Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. O'Brien went in the Barker House to take a drink; we went to the bar, and McLaughlin and myself called for a "whisky skin;" the barkeeper, Geo. W. Barker, went to get them ready for us; while he was getting our whisky, some one began laughing; I looked around and said, "Men, we did not come here to be laughed at;" one old gentleman, who is not here, says, "We are not going to be gagged;" while we were talking, Dunn came up to me with his neckhandkerchief off, as if he wanted to fight; I asked him, "Did he want to fight;" he struck at me, and then both clinched; O'Brien was between us; *Mr. Geo. W. Barker* then struck me with some weapon on the top of my head; I could not see what it was; could not say that Gideon Fountain was the man; (Mr. Fountain came in at this time but was not identified by witness;) when Mr. Barker knocked me on the head I fell senseless to the floor, and knew nothing more until the Policeman carried me off; Officer Williams carried me off; I saw no disturbance between McLaughlin and any one else; last thing I saw of him he was standing against the bar, nearest to Hamilton-avenue; his back was against the bar; when Dunn and I clinched we moved towards the Union-street door.

To Jurors—Am in the habit of going in to the Barker House; identifies the Barkers and Dunn as being in the house when we went in; saw no one clinch McLaughlin; thought Barker struck me with something, like the knob of a door; would not like to swear positively that he had anything in his hand; no one had hold of me besides Dunn when I was struck; the parties seemed to be sober that were there when we went in; they were around the stove; deceased slipped and broke a window in the billiard-room door, before we went into the house; nothing was said to us about breaking the glass; all were sober; the blow on my head knocked me down; am positive of that; got my black eye that night; neither McLaughlin nor myself were exactly sober that night; O'Brien was sober; he never drinks nothing; I put a two dollar and a half gold piece on the counter; have not seen it since; (Here Barker handed the gold-piece to witness, did not know all the parties; those that I saw there before the muss I had arrested; I identify the Barkers, Pendletons, Dunn and one other gentleman as being there before the muss; don't think Mr. Bennets was there; after the Police got me out to the door I recovered, and looking back saw that McLaughlin was dead, and immediately went back and pointed out those parties to the Policemen; I was much excited at the time; Dr. Blackmore was not there then; can't say whether any one was behind the bar during the fight or not; Mr. Geo. W. Barker was there before. *To Coroner*—Had no conversation with any person but the Police after I went back; O'Brien was the only one that tried to make peace; no man could make such a wound on my head with his fist.

Gideon Fountain, sworn—Resides at No. 97 President-street; did not know deceased, but saw him when he came into the Barker House on Thursday evening last; it was about eight o'clock; Murphy and others, with two bull-dogs, came in with him; previous to their coming in we heard a noise; presently these parties came rushing in, and in a boisterous manner called for drinks; Murphy rapped on the counter in a boisterous way and says, "Give us whisky skins;" Murphy says, "None of your laughing there;" there was no reply made, and he repeated the remark, and said, if you do I will give you a glass between the eyes; at this McLaughlin seized hold of a decanter, and raised it above his head in the attitude, when Mr. Geo. W. Barker stepped from behind the bar and took the decanter from him; I said to Murphy, why do you want to interfere, no gentleman will interfere with you, we don't want to be engaged; at that Murphy says you are a liar, twice; I then stepped back, when McLaughlin stepped up to me, and took hold of me; I shoved him off, and stepping back of the stove told him to keep off of me; Murphy, or McLaughlin made a rush into the party, and Joseph Pendleton pushed him back; at this time the man holding the dogs said, we won't have no fighting here; his effort to allay the difficulty seemed to excite them; just then some one came in from the Hamilton-avenue, when Murphy stepped up and said, "Do you want to fight," and pitched in, and I think Murphy got down, and when he got up he was striking all about him; we tried to quell the disturbance; the man that was killed, I think, was clinched with some one but don't know who; he was at the end of the bar, Union-street side; they fell together, and one got up; then I saw Murphy was attacked by the two dogs, while he was down; at this time the Police were called, and an officer came in and took Murphy; don't recollect seeing George W. Barker after he took the decanter out of the hands of deceased; there was in the house, Mr. Charles Mosely, the Barkers, Joseph Pendleton, Mr. Barrett, and other gentlemen whose names I do not know, probably a dozen in all; think I have seen a knife there used for cutting lemons (knife shown); did not see that knife; when I saw the man bleeding, saw that the dogs had bitten him very badly, and was surprised to find that he was killed; was there when the Police came, and it was with difficulty that a fight was prevented then.

To Jurors—When McLaughlin and the other man fell, McLaughlin was on top and the other man turned him and got up; I think Mr. James Barker attempted to strike him, and I stopped him; when McLaughlin was rolled off, the dogs went at him, and I tried to get them off; I think that Mr. Barker had a stick that he took to use on the dogs; when I found the man stabbed, I thought that some one of his own party had done it; they were very excited and boisterous; McLaughlin was down when Barker struck him somewhere about the head; I recollect now that Barker hit him with a stick on the head. (Knife shown;) never saw that knife before; the Police lifted deceased up; he was not dead then; the stick looked like a Policeman's club; it was round; don't recollect seeing Mr. George W. Barker during the *melée*; saw Murphy knocked down, and I pulled a man off from him; Murphy then got up and fought in every direction; Murphy was knocked down a second time, when the dogs attacked him, and one of the Mr. Pendletons was bitten while attempting to take dogs off.

Thomas Dunn, sworn—I reside in the Barker House; don't know McLaughlin; saw him in the Barker House Thursday night, about 8 o'clock; Murphy was with him, and one other man; saw the disturbance; was in the kitchen, and heard the glass break, and as I went out there saw three men going into the bar-room; Mr. George Barker met them at the Dominion-street door; Murphy said; "Why don't you keep that door open?" Murphy then said: "Perhaps you will give us a drink?" George Barker went behind the bar, and Murphy struck his fist on the counter, and called for a whisky skin; as he did this he turned round and said: "None of your laughing there;" he turned round again and said: "If one of you laughs, you shall have the glass between your two eyes;" then deceased took up the decanter, and raised it above his head; then Geo. W. Barker came from behind the bar and took the decanter out of his hand. Murphy says to me, "Have you took your handkerchief off for a fight?" I don't wear any; then James Barker came down stairs and went to one of them and says, "I am the proprietor of the house, and don't want any fighting in it; if you want to fight go outside." I was going to see if the stove wanted coal, when Murphy struck me and then I struck him; while we had "holst" some one struck me from behind; I fell, and I think Murphy did too; I attempted to get up, when some one knocked me down again; some one says, "set on the dogs," and one of them caught me by the leg; saw James Barker strike one fellow; don't know who it was; think it was with a stick; saw no one else strike; saw no one strike McLaughlin; don't know who was near deceased when he was on the floor; saw James Barker use the stick just as the Police came in; don't know who had hold of Mr. McLaughlin; there was some one under him when Barker struck him; don't know how the man under McLaughlin was dressed; did not see his face; can't say whether he had on a cap or hat; (knife shown;) can't swear that I ever saw it before; have seen one like it in the house; when I saw the knife George Barker had me for it to Mrs. Cottenheaven; this was about two months ago; have not seen it since.

To Jurors—When the Police came, Mr. Barker, pointing to McLaughlin, said, "Take this man away;" Barker struck deceased on the back of the head with a short stick; there were several persons down with McLaughlin, all apparently striving to get up; can't swear positively about [illegible] a stick used by Barker; it looked like one.

Coroner—Gentlemen of the Jury, a new question has arisen in this case, [illegible] of the head of deceased, [illegible] mit to bury deceased [illegible] take a Doctor [illegible] the head of deceased, we will [illegible] until Monday [illegible]

The parties against whom suspicion [illegible] in confinement, but appear from day to day as wanted.

[illegible]

PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY PEACE.

[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[illegible]

[illegible] in the new Boulevard de Sebastopol [illegible] bread which will be sold at twelve cen[illegible] [illegible] will be free from any adulteration, and is [illegible] as good as that furnished by the best [illegible] after long and patient experiments made at St. Denis under the eye of the Administration, and, as may well be imagined, its establishment is likely to create a revolution in France. [illegible]

[illegible] MALAKOFF.

THE RUSSIAN ACCEPTANCE OF THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSAL.

Latest Telegraphic Dispatches.

The following telegraphic dispatch appeared in the evening edition of the London *Times*, Jan. 17:

VIENNA, Wednesday—10 P. M.

Russia has unconditionally accepted the propositions of the allies. [illegible]

The London *Post*, third edition, of the same day, published the following:

Her Majesty's Government have received the following telegraphic dispatch from Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR:

The Russian Government accept the Austrian propositions [illegible]

[illegible] dispatch from Paris, dated Jan. 17, [illegible] officially announced this day at the Bourse that Russia had accepted the Austrian ultimatum. [illegible] have been received which confirm this [illegible]

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily* [illegible] on the evening of Jan. 16: [illegible]

The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* telegraphed on the 17th of January:

The version current here, and confirmed by [illegible] from the whole of Germany, of the Russian reply to the Austrian propositions is very different from that published in London.

The language of the Russian reply is wonderfully [illegible]

[illegible] and Russia consents to the erection of the Danubian Principalities into an independent State, under the suzerainty of the Porte.

Following the example of Moldavia, we learn by [illegible] Vienna that the Hospodar of Wallachia has [illegible] the intention of emancipating the serfs [illegible]

The following are further telegraphic dispatches:

DRESDEN, Thursday.

[illegible]

Russia has accepted the Austrian proposition of peace. [illegible]

The Russian Acceptance of the Austrian Proposal—Changes Demanded.

Paris (Jan. 18) Correspondence of London Chronicle.

[illegible]

Count ESTERHAZY writes to-day, from St. Petersburg, that M. de NESSELRODE has just notified to him the acceptance [illegible] Ultimatum, which propositions were to serve for preliminaries of peace.

Cheers welcomed the statement, and the prices immediately experienced a rise, which with some slight reactions brought the Three per Cents up to 67f. 80c. by the hour of closing. From the Bourse the news spread rapidly throughout the metropolis and was everywhere received with joy. This unreserved acceptance by Russia was ascribed to the firmness exhibited by the Allied Powers, and their announced determination to shrink from no sacrifice until they had attained their just and rightful end.

This intelligence has come so suddenly on us, and is of so exciting a nature, that it is too early now to attempt to reconcile the discrepant accounts which newspapers and telegraphs have lately heaped up on us. I trust at least that your readers have been prepared for some time for what has happened, by the constant tone of hopefulness as regards a prosperous result to the renewed negotiations which I was entitled to adopt from private information as well as for an attentive consideration of public events. I have pointed out to you from the first pretended announcement in the English journals of the contents of the Russian reply sent to Austria that it differed considerably from that in circulation in the best quarters with us, and that in reality the tone of the reply was eminently pacificatory, and calculated to lead to what the Allies demanded—an honorable, well digested, and lasting peace.

Even now, we must recollect that it is impossible that Russia can have consented to allow the Allies to dictate the terms of peace. No man of sense or spirit but must feel that Russia is in no way or meaning reduced to that point. Success, doubtless, has, to a very considerable extent, crowned the arms of the Western Powers, but they are a long way off having humbled Russia to the extent some thoughtless vaporers conceive.

The morning edition of the *Constitutionnel*, published before the official announcement was made which you have above, contained a letter from its Vienna correspondent, stating that the Russian reply suggested only three changes in the Austrian propositions, namely:

In the First Guarantee, the reply substituted the natural frontiers of the Danube for a rectification of the frontiers by a cession of territory.

In the Second, the Reply consented absolutely to the conditions laid down by the Allies.

As to the Third, it accepted the system of the neutralization of the Black Sea, admitting its legitimate consequences in the sense required by the Allies. It merely adopted a different mode of expression which, however, seemed to imply no essential modification in the basis settled by the Austrian Ultimatum.

The Fourth was adopted purely and simply.

Lastly, Count NESSELRODE passed in silence the right reserved by the Allies of adding special conditions for the general interest of Europe.

The writer goes on to state that a meeting was held at Count BUOL's on Saturday afternoon last, at which the Baron de BOURQUENEY and Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR were present. After having read the Russian reply, the French and English representatives agreed with the Austrian Minister in his opinion that Count NESSELRODE's note deserved the collective examination of the Allies, both from its contents and its conciliatory form of expression. Consequently (proceeds the writer) an imperial courier leaves this (Saturday) evening for Paris and London, with the text of the Russian reply. The first consequence of the decision come to by the Allied representatives at Vienna was, that no change whatever could take place in the relations between Austria and Russia till the Allies had transmitted their conclusions on the Russian Note, and the recall of Count ESTERHAZY from St. Petersburg was necessarily adjourned till its receipt.

You will see, by the Telegraphic Messages that accompany my present letter, that Prussia, or Prussia's friends, are already pluming themselves on the entire acquiescence of Russia having been brought about by the urgent representations of that Power. The Cabinet of Berlin may claim share undoubtedly in the result; but the other German Powers must go for quite as much; and you will learn, when the whole history of the events of December come to be narrated, of what immense value was that journey of Baron VON SEEBACH, which you were the first of your English contemporaries to call attention to, through the letter of your Paris correspondent.

The truth is, that so little did the Russian reply differ from the Austrian proposition, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg resolved, on mature consideration, to waive the few objections it first advanced, so as to evince its sincere desire that no impediments should stand in the way of a renewal of negotiations. The Allies have now only to remember that Russia is even stronger in diplomacy than she is in war.

Opinions of the Press on the Prospects of Peace.

From the London Times, Jan. 18.

Over the sounds of warlike preparation, late yesterday resounding from one end of this laborious island to the other has fallen a sudden lull, and the hammer of the armorer is uplifted, and the hand of the ship carpenter is stayed, while they listen with wonder and surprise to the unexpected tidings of peace. We have become indurated to a state of war, and it seems now almost as impossible for England to fall back into the old pacific routine of the last forty years as it appeared two years ago for her to shake off the peaceful habits and associations which those forty years had created. Nor would it, we suspect, be perfectly true to say that the country hails the prospects so suddenly offered of a return to peace with unmixed and unalloyed satisfaction.

No one is so inhuman as to argue for war in the abstract, but there are a great many, we suspect, who think that its continuance for another year would have more of good than of evil. Our preparations are so vast, our army and Navy are assuming so much more promising an aspect than before, and the power of Russia is so visibly reduced and shaken, that we might reasonably hope at the end of another campaign not only to dictate terms much more favorable, but to have for them the best of all possible guarantees—the utter exhaustion and prostration of our adversary. In such cases, however, it is wise to propitiate that Nemesis which is so apt to wait on those whose overweening expectations of future good fortune render them blind to the opportunities of the present, and to close our hand upon that certain success which is within its grasp, rather than open it to snatch at some fortune more alluring, but also more doubtful and dangerous. To be delivered from the continually recurring catalogues of slaughter, from the rapid increase of our national debt, from the prospect of a 10 per cent. income-tax, and a constant derangement of our monetary system; to curb effectually the insolence and aggression of a Power which two years ago would only condescend to answer our earnest remonstrances by a haughty and expressive silence, treating them, to use the metaphor of the Empress CATHARINE, "as the moon does the wolves that bay at her,"—these are advantages so solid and substantial that we would not change them for the most brilliant future that ever allured and deluded the visionary or the enthusiast. Let us only be sure that we have got what we ask for, and we shall bear with much philosophy the loss of all the fine things that another year of war might bring us.

We would, however, *caution the public against the persuasion that the telegraphic messages of our correspondents at Vienna and Berlin, and that posted by the French Government on the Paris Bourse, necessarily imply what their words certainly, taken in their literal sense, would fairly comprehend—that all the propositions upon which the allies insist have been unconditionally accepted by Russia.* The terms of the fifth proposition are general, and do not necessarily include the undertaking not to fortify the Aland Isles, any more than any other demand the allies might think fit to make. We do not believe that this requisition has yet been specifically submitted to Russia, and, whatever may be the probabilities of the case, we are certainly not justified in saying that she has unconditionally accepted it.

Two other terms on which we must peremptorily insist—the disarming of the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and the allowing Consuls of the Western Powers to reside in the Russian ports on its waters—have been only slightly and ambiguously mentioned. Why this is so we do not know. That is the concern of Austria. We are not principals in the negotiation, but have employed the mediation of a third Power, whose duty it is to see that Russia be brought to an unconditional acceptance of our terms, with all their stipulations, before we even enter into negotiation. We do not believe for a moment that these things are likely to offer permanent obstacles to the conclusion of peace, but our readers must remember that the announcement is that of an Austrian, not of an English diplomatist, and that he speaks from a point of view not always identical with our own.

Again, what does Russia mean by an unconditional acceptance? *We have had an acceptance of hers before, and have some experience how easily she can dishonor it.* Other dispatches from Vienna speak of the terms being accepted as the basis of negotiation. Logically, there is no distinction between the two, for the foundations on which a negotiation rests must be accepted unconditionally, or they are no foundations at all. [illegible] and pay the bill.

Nothing should induce us to relax for a single moment in our preparations until all the stipulations we have mentioned have been clearly and unequivocally put by Austria, and as clearly and unequivocally conceded. We must remember that by the pressure we have put upon Russia, and not by the mediation of Austria, has the present happy alteration in our circumstances been brought about, and that, if we would preserve the advantages of our condition, it can only be done by a determined adherence to the very means by which that change has been produced. Let Russia once see reason to be [illegible] the attitude of haughtiness and defiance.

The way to obtain peace is to make our advantage felt thoroughly—what is, indeed, an axiomatic truth—how much more necessary, then, peace is to her than it is to us. We have tried reason and remonstrance with no effect, have tried vigor and action with the most encouraging results. By energetic action we have compelled the enemy to negotiate; by a continuance of that energy and that action we shall bring those negotiations to a happy result. It is the common error of historians to attribute in these matters too much to the talents of plenipotentiaries, and too little to the relative force of the contracting States. No negotiator was more successful than CHARLES XII. before the battle of Pultawa, or NAPOLEON before the expedition to Moscow, for their arguments were backed by their bayonets, and faults in their logic passed unnoticed amid the thunder of their cannon. After these signal reverses they negotiated with equal talent but entirely different success, for the power that gave force to their propositions was gone. Now, then, if ever in the course of the war, it is necessary to push on those preparations which are required for the efficiency of our sea and land forces in the next campaign. Never before was that necessity so urgent, never would the effects of any relaxation of [illegible] be so immediately felt. We have the goal in sight, and that ought to induce us rather to double than remit our exertions. By observing this line of conduct we shall either have gained the noblest victory—a solid and lasting peace, or be in a position to inspire those who shall have withheld it from us with a still more durable repentance.

From the London Post, Jan. 18.

We have now reached a most important stage in the highway to peace, and, if we persevere in the same steady and resolute course that we have hitherto followed with such success, we may hope for a speedy and satisfactory termination.

Austria has honorably accomplished the special mission with which she charged herself, and, having stood firm in her determination, has the satisfaction of seeing her ultimatum accepted, *per extenso*, by Russia, as a basis for negotiation. This result has been brought about by the pressure of the Cabinet of Vienna and of the Courts of Germany; and we think it is also plain, by the conviction which must have forced itself upon the mind of Russia, that it is almost impossible for her successfully to withstand another campaign. Entirely dependent upon her own resources, with no sincere friend, she would have to face the increasing power of England and France, reinforced, as they may be too, by new allies.

We have now, then, gained a great point. The Austrian proposals, all five, are accepted, and Russia is implicitly bound by them. The public learn this with satisfaction. The funds rise with the hopes of peace, and the next step is eagerly inquired after and looked forward to. When and where are negotiations to be commenced upon the basis now agreed to, is a question universally asked.

It is of much importance that it should be rightly understood that the proceeding which has had so happy an issue in determining Russia to make large and important concessions is an Austrian proceeding, and that the five proposals, as accepted by Russia, do not contain on the face of them all that the Western Powers consider necessary for their safe entrance upon negotiation. When the Cabinet of Vienna applied to England and France to know the terms upon which they would consent to make peace with Russia, a direct and distinct reply was given. Upon that reply Austria founded the proposals which Russia has accepted; but she has not represented to the Czar the whole and exact tenor of our demands, and it would not be fair to us, nor indeed just, either to ourselves or to Russia, to enter upon discussion before the preliminaries have been arranged so clearly and unmistakably that Russia, on the one hand, may not have it in her power to pretend that we have entrapped her into negotiations, without making her fully aware of their import—or we, on the other, be open to the manœuvres of the adroit diplomacy which has already, in former instances, so cleverly amused our Ministers.

To take an example. In the Austrian proposals the name of the Aland Islands is never mentioned, but, nevertheless, we believe it will be found that Lord CLARENDON had emphatically stated to the Cabinet of Vienna, that we must insist upon Russia's binding herself not to rebuild Bomarsund. This resolve, justifiable on the grounds of military success, and requisite as a matter of high import to the well-being of Europe, becomes imperative, when it is remembered that we have only recently concluded an alliance with Sweden, and that it is our bounden duty not to leave our Ally at the mercy of Russia, nor to permit the erection of a huge and menacing fortress within one hundred miles of Stockholm.

Under these circumstances, then, it will be the duty of the belligerents, before negotiations can be entered upon, to signify their intentions to Russia, and to require her acceptance of proposals totally free from the possibility of misinterpretation. These proposals, we trust, will have the support of Austria and the German Powers, and will, we are confident, meet with acceptance at St. Petersburg, if Russia be now really alive to her own interests, and anxious for the welfare of Europe. If they are accepted, then negotiation will follow, but not at Vienna, nor Paris, nor London. All preliminaries being once satisfactorily adjusted, some more fit place will be appointed for the conduct of conferences.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 18.

How near is Peace? The exact tenor of the answer returned by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the overture from Vienna must be known before this question can be answered. According to the telegraphic dispatches from Vienna and Dresden, "Russia has accepted unconditionally the Austrian proposals;" according to the Parisian version, Russia has merely conceded that "the propositions forwarded by Austria ought to serve as the preliminaries of peace." We have reason to believe that the dispatch from Paris, though not very clearly worded, approaches [illegible] than those from Vienna and D[illegible] the terms of the message received [illegible] English Government. Russia, we are given to understand, has only accepted the Austrian pr[illegible] as the basis of negotiations. In like manner [illegible] accepted last year, "the four points" as the basis of negotiations. We do not mean to imply that the cases are exactly parallel. If we are to have Conferences in 1856 as we had in 1855, it is to be hoped that the Allies will insist upon their being held in Paris or London, instead of Vienna; or in Brussels, if it is deemed necessary that they be held in a neutral State. But even if the Allies are weak enough to allow them to be held once more in Vienna, England will be much more efficiently represented there than she was last year.

It must also be admitted that the "proposals" of the Court of Vienna are more precise than "the four points." The proposals do not admit of the same amount of cavil and mystification on the part of Russia as did the four points. It must be borne in mind, however, that there is a postscript to the Austrian proposals, which may enable Russia to open up a series of interminable discussions. "The belligerent Powers reserve their right to produce, in the interest of Europe, some special conditions beside the four guarantees." Since the Austrian proposals were framed the relative positions of the belligerents have undergone some change, through the publication of the defensive alliance between Sweden and the Western Powers, the announcement of the fall of Kars, and the failure of OMER PACHA's expedition in Mingrelia. If Russia has only agreed to negotiate on the basis of the Austrian proposals, with a view to induce the Allies to relax in their preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war—a supposition quite in harmony with the antecedents of Russian diplomacy—*she will find in the Postscript ample pretexts for evading any obligations she may have contracted with Austria.*

All that can with certainty be said at present is, that if Russia is prepared in good faith to accept unconditionally the Austrian proposals, this is a proof that she already feels so severely the pressure of the war as to be hopeless of the future. The acceptance of such terms cannot but be most mortifying to the pride of the Russian Government. At the outset of the war it asserted a right to arbitrate between the Sultan and his Christian subjects, and seized upon the Principalities as a "material guarantee" for submission to its arrogant claims. At the end of the war, if the proposals are accepted, it will submit to have the protectorate of the Rayahs wrested from it by other Powers, and will cede permanently a part of its territory. This will be all it has gained by the loss of its Black Sea fleet, the destruction of the labors of long years at Sebastopol, and the expenditure of much blood and treasure. All this is very humiliating; but it is precisely the depth of the humiliation, and the certainty that the lapse of a few years will enable Russia to repair its losses, which induce us to doubt the possibility of the permanence of a peace concluded under such circumstances. The wounded pride of Russia will rankle at her heart, and stimulate her to seize the first opportunity to efface the memory of her shame by some daring exploit. The cherished ambition of centuries will not be lightly relinquished.

Meanwhile the course of the Allies, if they are bent upon concluding a peace, is clear. Russia has been brought to terms by the losses she has already suffered during the war, by the preparations of the Allies to resume hostile operations on an increased scale, [illegible] and by the defensive alliance with Sweden. Fear alone has induced Russia to entertain pacific sentiments—fear alone can keep her in that mood. This fear must not be allowed to slacken for a moment while negotiations are in progress. [illegible] by the Allies will be more effective [illegible] than the most skilful diplomatists.

From the Same.

It will be seen from the dispatches which appeared in our [illegible] editions yesterday, that the resolution to accept all the [illegible] propositions was the direct act of the Russian cabinet itself, and notified to the Austrian minister at St. Petersburg [illegible] at the eleventh hour.

As late as Wednesday afternoon the cabinet of Vienna was unapprised officially of the full extent of the concessions which the Russian Government had already resolved to make, [illegible] that Russia did not absolutely reject the [illegible] required that it should be reserved for discussion in a Peace Conference.

The dispatch from Count ESTERHAZY announcing that all his points were admitted, arrived at Vienna after the earlier dispatch in course of publication, and too late for its transmission yesterday to London and Paris. It will be noticed that all intelligence on the subject is to be transmitted direct to Vienna.

From the Same.

The tidings of Peace, which have just startled London from its propriety, may to some sanguine persons render all speculations as to the Spring campaign superfluous. But we suspect that, if the fabric of this vision has any foundation, it is a foundation built upon the solid armaments and well-considered plans of the Allied Powers. *We do not believe that the Czar of an Empire so great and so imperious as Russia, would venture to accept even such terms as those which have been proffered by Austria, unless he felt, and deeply felt, that concession is sometimes better than certain and disastrous defeat.* If, therefore, Russia is now sincere in suing for peace, it is clear that her means of resistance are diminishing, and that the chances in favor of the Allies are even in her sight overwhelming.

From the London Chronicle, Jan. 18.

At present, however, the telegraph has put us in possession only of the most meagre summary of what has occurred. It is short and decisive as far as it goes; but until official dispatches arrive, it is impossible to say that it is absolutely conclusive. The intelligence is gratifying in the extreme; but we should regret if the satisfaction it naturally generates should be succeeded by a reaction. The impression now existing on the public mind is to the effect, that Russia has accepted the scheme of settlement forwarded by Austria, and that, therefore, there is an end of all the difficulties of the question. We suspect that this would be to leap too suddenly at a conclusion.

As far as we at present know, all that Russia has done has been to accept, unconditionally, the Austrian Scheme as "a basis for negotiation." That is to say, she admits the general principles embodied in that "ultimatum," and will make the best terms for herself about the details. We should be sorry to discredit a cause of which we have been, on general grounds, the advocates; but the public should be slow to assume, that because Russia has done this, therefore the possibility of future war is precluded. The reader will not have forgotten, that at the commencement of the last Vienna negotiations, Russia took precisely the same attitude, and that she obtained credit for a desire to make peace, on the strength of her adhesion to the "Four Points." Yet what came of these negotiations? Nothing but disappointment to Europe, and humiliation to the Allies. The discussions were only a series of dissolving views; and so ashamed were the British people of the part which their Representatives were made to play, that we are astonished at the readiness with which they have received accounts of the proceedings of Russia, which may at last prove as delusive as those which led them away a year since.

It is, however, satisfactory to know, that this second concession of principle by Russia has been made under circumstances inspiring more confidence. The counsellors of the Czar knew perfectly well, that their former proceedings had rendered the diplomatic honor of Russia suspected throughout Europe; so that even Austria at last summoned resolution enough to demand a plain categorical answer. Under these circumstances, although there will doubtless be more than the average amount of diplomatic *finesse* and evasion, we do not anticipate a repetition of the grave and insulting mockery that characterized Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's proceedings at the last Vienna Conference. Whatever is disputed, will be formularized in plain and intelligible language, and when the result is ascertained—whatever that may be—it will not be a snare for the honest opinion of Europe.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Excitement on 'Change.

From the London Times, Jan. 17—P. M.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange to-day has been as great as upon any occasion within recollection. The funds have experienced a total range of more than 3 per cent., and the operations were extremely large and numerous from the commencement to the close of business. The opening prices of Consols were the same as those reached after regular hours last evening—namely, 87¾ for money and 87⅞ for the account. A demand for stock soon became observable, and upon the publication of the second edition of the *Times*, announcing the unconditional acceptance by Russia of the Austrian proposals, a sudden rise occurred, amid the most extraordinary agitation, to 88¾ for money, whence there was soon a further movement to 90¾, while for the account bargains were entered into at 90⅞, the market being supported at this period by intelligence of a rise of more than 4 per cent. on the Paris Bourse. Subsequently the phrase used in the telegraphic accounts from Vienna, that the propositions had been accepted as a "basis" of negotiations, created a feeling of distrust, in consequence of the experience last Winter of the manner in which Russia agreed to the four points then demanded, and a reaction took place to 89⅞. The latest general transactions, however, were at 89⅝ to ¾ for money and 89¾ to 90⅛ for the 7th of February. Ultimately there was again a tendency to diminished firmness; but the operations were not sufficiently definite to establish any important change in quotations. Throughout the entire day much of the uncertainty that prevailed was caused by the non-appearance of any Ministerial confirmation of the news, many persons feeling confident that if it were true the Government, looking at the effect it must have on all departments of trade, would have lost no time in transmitting it to the Mansion House in an official form. It was only at a late hour that the fact transpired of Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR having forwarded from Vienna an exact confirmation of the event, and, consequently, many persons left the city without being fully assured with regard to it. In respect to the disposition to weaken the force of the communication by attaching importance to the use of the word "basis," it was remarked that the proposals were necessarily never put forward as anything but a basis for a treaty; and it appears that the private advices from Vienna this afternoon state that Count NESSELRODE had informed the Austrian Envoy that they were accepted purely and simply as the foundation of preliminaries of peace. Bank Stock closed at 207 to 209; Reduced, 90 to ¼; New Three per Cents, 90⅛ to ¼; Exchequer Bonds, 97¼ to ½; and India Bonds and Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 2s. discount.

In foreign securities, also, a large amount of business was transacted. Turkish exhibited the principal advance, the operation in the Six and the Four per Cent. Guaranteed Stocks being on a very extensive scale. Yesterday the Six per Cents. closed 82½. To-day they opened at 84½, advanced to 87½, and then receded to 85¾, ultimately leaving off 86¾. The extreme range has consequently been 4¾ per cent., and the rise about 3¾. The transactions for money were 87, 86¼, 87½, and 86, and for the account at 84½, 87¼, 86¼, 87¼, ¼, ⅝, 86, 86½, and 85¾. The Guaranteed Four per Cent. Scrip closed yesterday 3½ to ¼ dis., and was first dealt in to-day at 2⅞. Business then took place at ¾, but, sellers again appearing, there was a decline to 2. The final quotation was 2 to 1½ dis., showing an improvement of about 1½ per cent. All other stocks were higher.

In Russian five per cents. the previous transactions were at 95, and the nominal quotation to-day was 98 to 100.

The final prices from the French Bourse this evening failed to arrive; but the three per cents. opened at 67f. 50c., and almost immediately advanced to 67f. 70c., which is equal to an improvement of 4½ per cent. on the quotations of the preceding day.

The *Ben Nevis* has arrived from Melbourne with 45,000 ounces of gold, valued at £180,000.

The news of the morning had no particular influence on the money-market, and there was still a good demand at the Bank of England. In the midst of the political excitement the question as to the probability of any further advance of the rate of discount ceased to have any importance. The arrivals of specie to-day and yesterday, amounting to £350,000, likewise tended to remove anxiety on that point.

In the markets for Russian produce there was considerable agitation, and a disposition to suspend operations until calmer opinions can be formed. Tallow, which was yesterday at 67s. ⅌ cwt., has receded to 62s. 6d. to 63s.

This not being market-day on the Corn Exchange, the effect on the price of Wheat could not be ascertained. The opening of the market to-morrow will be regarded with much interest, and great fluctuations are expected.

In Mincing-lane the variations in colonial produce were not extensive, but there was a general tendency to increased firmness.

The rise to-day in Consols, notwithstanding the large expenditure in the present as compared with former wars, was not nearly so great as in previous instances of the announcement of peace. On those occasions, however, there was a vast difference in the point to which prices had first descended. At the peace with France in 1801 there was an improvement from 59⅞ to 68, and shortly afterwards to 70. After the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, the movement was from 70½ to 79. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, it was from 61¾ to 70¾; and after the Battle of Waterloo it was from 53⅞ to 59¾.

There was great excitement at the whole of the coffee-houses to-day when the intelligence respecting peace was first announced, particularly at the Baltic, among the merchants and brokers connected with the Russian trade. Among the Greek firms the intelligence was evidently received with disfavor. At Lloyd's, the North and South American, the Jerusalem, and the Jamaica coffee-houses the sensation created was most remarkable, and, notwithstanding doubts were attempted to be thrown upon the authenticity of the information, the majority viewed it with confidence, and conducted their transactions in accordance with it.

The Announcement of Peace.

From the Morning Chronicle, Jan. 17.

Great excitement prevailed in the city to-day in consequence of an announcement made by the *Times* that Russia had accepted the ultimatum of Austria. The Stock markets were immediately rendered most susceptible, and a scene of an indescribable character took place a few minutes after the Stock Exchange opened. Consols and the other English funded Securities went up 3 per cent.; Turkish Bonds 5 per cent.; Railway Shares from £1 to £4, and a general buoyant feeling was manifested throughout. Telegraphic messages to all parts of the country were dispatched in almost endless numbers, and the replies received were to buy, buy, [illegible]

Time being now given for reflection, the truth of the report became doubted by the public, [illegible] whilst throughout the city the same feeling [illegible] Few persons were disposed to believe in the correctness of the statement, and the telegraphic dispatch itself was subjected to severe scrutiny. It was observed that the *Times* did not vouch for the correctness of its report, for that the words, "The *Times* is authorized," formed merely part of the telegraphic message. It was likewise observed that the news was simply dated from Vienna, without any official character. The decision of the public at length appeared to be that the report was a hoax, and the *Times* was rewarded with unmeasured abuse for having hastily and unwarily given publicity to such a statement. It was said that the *Times*, having strong reason to doubt the truth of its news, had sent out to call in the copies put into circulation. The public feeling even took a more hostile turn, and from abuse descended to that of ascribing the worst of motives to the managers of that journal.

From one extreme the public went to the other; from unbounded confidence the change to entire distrust and suspicion was soon produced. All doubt upon the matter was, however, finally set at rest by the announcement of the Government having received dispatches to the same effect. It is not a little curious that *The Morning Chronicle* was the first to announce the commencement of the war by the advance of the Russians across the Pruth, and the *Times* the first to announce the acceptance of the proposed terms of peace. It is strange that the public cannot discriminate, in matters of this kind, between an intentional desire to mislead, and that of a praiseworthy effort to communicate at the earliest moment the result of a decision on which so many important interests are at stake. It is most unjust towards the managers of that, or any other respectable journal, to ascribe unworthy motives for no other reason than that in its zeal for the public interest it may have unfortunately become the dupe of others in whom implicit dependence may have been placed.

If the news referred to had turned out to be incorrect, there can be not the least doubt of the *Times* instituting a searching inquiry into the matter. The public have little or no conception, however, of the arduous, harassing and exciting duties of the editors, correspondents and managers of a London morning paper; nor in matters of paramount national importance, how many and subtle are the intrigues, manœuvres and attempts made to, if possible, perchance, mislead or deceive them. Party feeling sometimes, it may here also be observed, is apt to ascribe to those who differ from them in opinion, motives which they themselves would justly feel an insult to their understanding and their position.

The Rise in Consols.

From the Daily News, Jan. 17, P. M.

The various Stock Exchange markets this morning opened quietly, but soon became extremely excited, in consequence of the publication of intelligence that Russia has accepted unconditionally the propositions for peace submitted by Austria. Very rarely has so intense a sensation been observable throughout the City. Within a few minutes after this news had reached the precincts of the Stock Exchange, the prices of the English funds had sprung up 2½ per cent., many railway stocks 3 per cent., and Turkish Six Per Cents. 4 or 5 per cent., as compared with the latest official quotations of yesterday. Many of the dealers being at first indisposed to transact business, pending the confirmation of the intelligence, panic-stricken operators for a fall were heavily mulcted in the shape of wide "margins," on attempting to buy back. Under the pressure of this demand, Consols attained an extreme advance of nearly 3½ per cent. At this point a reaction set in, the recollection of the duplicity of Russian policy, as manifested on former occasions, tending to modify the first hastily-adopted opinion that peace must necessarily ensue.

Under the influence of the fear that Russia may have some covert and insincere aim in thus throwing open the door to serious negotiations for peace, realizations of stock were prompted. Notwithstanding an extraordinary rise at Paris, the reaction from the highest point was upwards of ¾ per cent. Still the 4 o'clock quotations were nearly 2½ per cent. above those of yesterday, the fact of the ostensible acceptance of the terms by Russia being corroborated both by dispatches from Paris and by our Government. After the recognized hours sellers rather preponderated, and a reduction of about ⅛ per cent. was quoted. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the market at the close, as throughout the day, was extremely unsettled and sensitive.

Rise in the Funds—Peace.

From the Morning (Ministerial) Post, Jan. 17—P. M.

The announcement contained in a third edition of the *Morning Post*, concerning the overtures made by Austria to the Russian Government for the establishment of peace, caused a very high degree of excitement in the moneyed and commercial circles. It was stated in the second impression of another journal that the terms proposed had received the unconditional acceptance of the Russian Cabinet—a statement that was viewed by intelligent parties as one of extremely doubtful authenticity, although declared to be otherwise. That the Russian Government should have accepted the propositions of Austria in the way asserted, would, it is considered, have been to stultify its proceedings in connection with the war to an extent wholly incompatible with its general course of policy.

No doubt there is a willingness on the part of the Russian authorities to enter upon renewed negotiations with the Allied Powers, but this may be to gain time, and without any sincere intention of yielding the concessions demanded; so that on the whole, the great rise which has taken place within the last two days would appear not to have been the result of very reasonable calculations. Consols, after opening this morning at 87⅞, advanced to 90¾, then receded to 89¾, but recovered on the issue of the third edition of the *Morning Post*, and were last officially quoted 90⅛ to ¼; the highest value realized was 90¾, and this was but a shade below the after hours' quotation, which was about 90⅞. A rise of 5 per cent. in two days is something very unusual in this market, and it must probably have been promoted in a considerable degree by the prevailing desire for peace, and the readiness, therefore, to believe that it is at length near at hand. Reduced 3 per cents. were 90 to ¼; India Stock, 216 to 18; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 1s. dis. The *Bear* operators were thought to have been in a great measure panic-stricken by the pacific interpretation put upon the news communicated to the public through the medium of this journal.

Opinions of the British Press on the President's Message.

From the London Times, Jan. 15.

The American President, with a laudable desire to cut short a long debate in the House of Representatives, has not waited for the election of a Speaker, but presented his annual Message at once to the Congress. A portion of the American press had long been busy in dictating what the Message ought to be,—that it ought to throw down a challenge to England on every point of existing or possible differences, and that it ought to do so in a manner which admitted of no adjustment. As far as England is concerned, therefore, we must admit the good sense displayed by the President in promulgating his Message without leaving the ground to be preoccupied in the Congress itself by a mass of adverse criticism. The document, like many of its predecessors, shows the vast difference between the play of diplomacy and a national act. The former, in the New as well as the Old World, is often little better than a game of brag, unworthy of statesmen and of civilized nations, the latter is generally more in accordance with those solemn responsibilities which rulers cannot but feel, however brief their tenure of power. President PIERCE is evidently no more inclined to plunge the Union into war for any trifle than we are. Of course, we are well aware that it may be driven to war, even on a point little appreciated or understood by the people at large; and America is equally aware that we also are apt to forget the mercantile or political insignificance of an object when our honor is concerned. There can only be mutual respect between two such nations as the British Empire and the United States of America. But we believe and trust that the statesmen of both countries will leave nothing undone to arrange differences without a sacrifice of honor on either side. Here there certainly is not the faintest thought of a wish to extract honor out of America, to gain a silly chuckle at her expense, and to think ourselves at all the better because we think her the worse. There is no such feeling in this country. Indeed, we are quite sure that, even if we had gained an imaginary triumph over our Transatlantic cousins, it would entail its own punishment in the shame we should soon all feel at the folly of the transaction, and the unnatural character of the wrong we had inflicted.

We believe that, on the whole, notwithstanding the frantic attempts of a few American writers—generally recent importations from this country—to blow every spark into a flame, and to disgrace England, with or without honor, in the States' Government, the great majority of the enlightened classes in that country are not so disposed. In the Message before us the President shows a desire to [illegible]

A negotiation, to be honest, should be conducted [illegible]

[illegible]

On the subject of British recruitment in the United States, the President concludes his version of the story with the statement that he had presented a case to our Government [illegible]

[illegible]

The Message on the Slavery Question.

From the London Times, Jan. 17.

[illegible]

The Central American and Enlistment Questions.

From the London Post.

The Message, according to the anticipations of the American press, [illegible]

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1856.

[illegible]

A Card.

[illegible]

Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., ... Davidson of La., Denver of Cal., ... Edmundson of Va., Elliott of Ky., English of Ind., Evans of Texas, Faulkner of Va., Florence of Pa., Fuller of Me., Goode of Va., Greenwood of Ark., Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert of Cal., Houston of Ala., Jewett of Ky., Jones of Tenn., Jones of Pa., Keitt of S. C., Kelly of N. Y., Kidwell of Va., Letcher of Va., Lumpkin of Ga., Marshall of Ill., Maxwell of Fla., McMullin of Va., McQueen of S. C., Miller of Ind., Millson of Va., Oliver of Mo., Orr of S. C., Peck of Mich., Phelps of Mo., Powell of Mo., Quitman of Miss., Ruffin of N. C., Rust of Ark., Sandidge of La., Savage of Tenn., Shorter of Ala., Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stephens of Ga., Stewart of Md., Talbott of Ky., Vail of N. J., Warner of Ga., Watkins of Tenn., Wells of Wis., Wheeler of N. Y., Williams of N. Y., Winslow of N. C., Wright of Miss., Wright of Tenn.

Americans—Campbell of Ky., Carlisle of Va., Cox of Ky., Etheridge of Tenn., Fustis of Ala., Foster of Ga., Harris of Md., Hoffman of Md., Kennett of Mo., Lake of Miss., Lindley of Mo., Marshall, A. K. of Ky., Marshall, H. of Ky., Paine of N. C., Porter of Mo., Puryear of N. C., Reade of N. C., Ready of Tenn., Ricaud of Md., Rivers of Tenn., Smith of Ala., Sneed of Tenn., Swope of Ky., Tripp of Ga., Underwood of Ky., Walker of Ala., Zollicoffer of Tenn.

FOR MR. FULLER.

Brown of Pa., Clark of N. Y., Cullen of Del., Davis of Md., Millward of Pa., Whitney of N. Y.

FOR MR. CAMPBELL.

Dunn of Ind., Moore of Ohio, Harrison of Ohio, Scott of Ind.

FOR MR. WELLS.

Hickman of Pa.

ABSENTEES.

Barclay of Pa., Bayly of Va., Craige of N. C., Miller of Mo., Richardson of Ill., Seward of Ga., Taylor of La., Childs of N. Y., Edwards of N. Y., Emrie of Ohio, Horton of Ohio, Hughston of N. Y., Haven of N. Y., Packer of Pa., Wakeman of N. Y., Valk of N. Y.

NOT VOTING.

Aiken of S. C., Banks of Mass., Fuller of Pa.

The Speakership—A Few General Reflections.

When Mr. BANKS very eloquently returned thanks for his election to the Speakership, we must presume the grateful impulse was not wholly undiscriminating in its character. Towards the hundred men, of whom through this long contest he has been the faithful centurion, we can readily conceive that his emotions may have been of the most intense description. Toward the Administration Party—that septuagint, or seventy interpreters of presidential will, who have so pertinaciously withstood his election, we may suppose him to exercise various Christian virtues, of which charity may not be the least. A certain degree of respect may also mark his regard of the South American thirty, who have never vacillated or trimmed in their opposition. They have been cordial enemies, which are the next best things to cordial friends. But for the miserable handfull known as "scattering," who have baffled and postponed the result, while steadily avowing a preference for any other Northern man, and who ended the long imposture by voting on the decisive cast against the only possible Northern candidate, and for a Pro-Slavery candidate of the most decided stripe, we are at a loss to determine the atomic symbol to express the infinitely minute share of this ascription of thanks due to their peculiar merits. As far, indeed, as they are concerned, the Speaker may be fairly suspected of a little good-natured duplicity.

Mr. BANKS is, in truth, indebted to none but his own adhesive friends for the result. Had the possibility been clearly entertained by his opponents that Mr. AIKEN would fail to concentrate the number requisite to defeat him, there is no reason to believe the plurality rule would have been adopted as it was on Saturday. They seemed infatuated with the idea, that when the question should be distinctly presented between Messrs. A. and B., the middle men—the VALKS and WHEELERS, the DUNNS and the WHITNEYS—could be safely counted upon for Mr. A., the South Carolinian. So firm was this erroneous conviction that the perilous venture was made; the stake set upon it and lost. Upon what principle, therefore, Mr. BANKS can be expected to entertain heartfelt thankfulness to any but the steadfast band about him; or to frame his Committees with reference to other views than theirs—the public service being first consulted—we are puzzled to understand. Unquestionably, the Committee upon Territories should be of a very decided character.

There is another fact in this matter not without significance. The contest thus closed has, in its latter days, been between a member from Massachusetts and a member from South Carolina—States, by common consent, regarded as exponents of either extreme of Slavery agitation. There has been a sort of demi-civil war smouldering between the two this score of years back, exhibiting itself in hostile legislation, hostile resolutions, intense antagonism and dislike, whether displayed in Washington, or Boston, or Charleston. It flamed out fiercely in the duel oratorical between General HAYNE and Mr. WEBSTER. The case of Mr. HOARE gave it emphatic expression, directly and indirectly. This fresh encounter in the strife, for the Speakership, has once more resulted disastrously for the Southern combatant. Mr. BANKS, a fair representative of the rational Anti-Slavery sentiment of Massachusetts, has not only unhorsed Mr. ORR, a moderate type of South Carolinian chivalry, but followed up the victory by an equally successful tilt against Sir AIKEN, an extreme champion of South Carolina and Calhounism, and, moreover, by repute, the most extensive slaveholder in the Southern States. If we hear of illuminations, bon-fires, minute-guns and general gratulations in Boston, we can comprehend the reason. It is a new triumph in an old feud.

Still another reflection presents itself in connection with the event. The triumphant party has been the only one that has failed throughout the fight to desert a principle, or alter its ground. Mr. RICHARDSON endeavored to keep his footing on the Democratic Pro-Slavery platform; but fell after a protracted struggle. His orthodoxy came short of the mark. Mr. ORR, who succeeded him, *accepted the platform literally*; and failing, induced the Administration party to abandon the platform altogether; and, by supporting Mr. AIKEN, sustain a candidate committed to nothing but the one Southern interest: thus it was deemed the adherents of FULLER, who repudiated the Democratic standards, could be brought to act in concert without inconsistency. It was in the prosecution of this treason to party principles that the friends of the administration were at last defeated. Mr. FULLER commenced a moderate Anti-Slavery man, and gravitated steadily towards the opposite pole, until the extent of his apostacy disgusted all parties. [illegible]

... scatterings, whose exaggerated self-importance has postponed the tardy result, it is a problem beyond the reach of any known law of permutation to ascertain through what impossible, absurd, mischievous changes of position they have not passed. The credit of immovable, coherent, manly assertion of principle and devotion to right, irrespective of success or applause, belongs alone to the victorious party, and adds immeasurably to the splendor of the result.

The Arabia's News.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, and her mails reached this City at a late hour the same evening. We publish elsewhere numerous extracts from our European files on the important news received in relation to the prospects of an early peace. It seems that three different telegraphic dispatches announced the readiness of Russia to negotiate. One to the London *Times* from Vienna stated positively that the Czar had *unconditionally* accepted the propositions of the Allies. This was corrected by another, which appeared in the London *Post* as a dispatch from Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR, asserting that the Russian Government had accepted the Austrian proposals, *as a basis for negotiation.* And, lastly, we have a French official dispatch from Vienna, stating that Count ESTERHAZY had written from St. Petersburg that Count NESSELRODE had notified to him the acceptation, "*pure and simple,*" of the propositions contained in the *ultimatum.* It may here be as well to recapitulate what these propositions are. They are in substance *as follows: 1. Complete abolition of* the Russian Protectorate over the Principalities, and a rectification of the Russian frontier with European Turkey; 2. Surrender of the Danube mouth to a Syndicate representing the European Governments; 3. Neutralization of the Black Sea, by closing it against all armed ships, but opening it to all merchant ships—naval arsenals to be neither constructed or maintained; and, 4. New securities and guarantees for the religious and political rights of the Christian subjects of the Porte, to be granted by the Sultan, after deliberation with Austria, France and Great Britain. Notwithstanding these stringent and even humiliating conditions imposed by the Allies upon Russia, it is asserted that she is willing to accept them. It may be, as is alleged, that her financial resources are so far exhausted that peace is necessary; or, perhaps, that the "urgent remonstrances" of Prussia have been of some avail. It may also be that the present move by Russia, viz.: her acceptance of the Austrian proposals as a basis for negotiations, is but a blind to conceal from the eyes of France and England her ulterior designs; for it must not be forgotten that in very nearly the same manner she accepted a year ago "the four points" as a basis of negotiations, without any other object than the one of gaining time. The future will show; at present there is but little ground to form an opinion *pro* or *con.*

Among the extracts from our London files the reader will find several articles on the President's Message, which will attract attention as illustrating the views of the British people on that document.

The Kansas Goliah.

There are indications on all sides that the civil contest in Kansas is about to be reopened. Our local correspondence sets forth the preliminary skirmishes; while every Southern journal that reaches this office abounds with exhortations to arms, and intimations that the Spring campaign is to open with a vast invasion of the fated territory, and close with the expulsion of all the Free-State men. The name of DAVID R. ATCHISON figures as the commander elect of this rabble army; exhortatory, imprecatory, inflammatory epistles and circular letters, with that respectable appellation at the foot, frequent all the prints which come from the Gulf States, stimulating the worst passions, and courting the aid of the meanest and vilest of Southern population, in this warfare upon an unoffending settlement. Here, where we have become accustomed to regard that person with the contempt and aversion due to all the exhibitions of himself he has made throughout a tolerably long public career, we are quite apt to under-estimate the influence elsewhere of such incendiary documents as these emanating from his hand. At the South, at least among that unintelligent body of people, who, while neither masters nor slaves, serve the institution with very especial vigor and boisterousness, ATCHISON is ranked very little below the hierarchy of martyrs and benefactors of the human race. Did he not stake his political fortunes upon the abrogation of the compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into those Territories? Has he not resigned the presidency of the United States Senate, in order to devote himself unselfishly to the cause? From the same praiseworthy motive has he not declined renomination to that body, and the proferred position of Governor of Missouri? Has he not sacrificed citizenship of his own State and expatriated himself; leaving, in fact, public honors, home, country, and family behind him, and all to insure Kansas to Slavery? These considerations admit at the South of none of the deductions which a reflecting man outside of the institution and its influence cannot avoid making. The reckless, dram-drinking pettifogger of the Abolition print, is the hero of the slaveholder, the Godfrey *of a new crusade,* the redeemer of a virgin territory from the low, brutalizing, blighting influence of Freedom and free labor. Hence the efficacy of these appeals. Hence the eagerness with which they are circulated, and read, and their invocations acted upon in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Missouri, and more or less in other Slave States, until the notes of excitement and preparation resound from all sides. Openly, the people are called to arms; openly, the object of the call is announced to be a war of extermination upon a peaceful community,—so openly that we find the summons inserted without a word of reprobation in the organ of the Federal Administration at Washington.

Here, in New-York City, there is at the present ... [illegible] ... held to bail, and detained for a constructive and clearly absurd charge of designing and levying war upon a friendly people. We have seen these ten years, every energy of the Federal authorities repeatedly employed in preventing a hostile invasion of Cuba. When a mob of negroes and others not long ago offered armed resistance to the armed recaption of a runaway slave in Pennsylvania, the Federal Government directed the offenders to be indicted for treason, that is, for levying war upon the Government of the land. When AARON BURR projected an invasion and conquest of Mexico, he was tried upon a charge of treason in levying war upon an allied nation, and not acquitted for any deficiency of evidence. Or, to descend to the lowest offices of law, to the first principle of peace-keeping legislation, when one citizen threatens to attack the person of another, the law at once interposes and binds the turbulent character "over to keep the peace."

In Missouri there is a man, dignified, like Col. BURR, with the honors of Vice-Presidency, whose sole, avowed object in life is treason and the levying of war. Nor is the war to be made against foreign States, nor the blood to be spilled that of people with whom we have no sympathy of race or friendship. Nor is the purpose veiled in the slightest degree; nor is the mode of warfare mitigated in the programme by one characteristic of Christianity or mercy. To convict of treason requires the testimony of overt acts. Every act of DAVID ATCHISON is treason, and every act is overt. The evidence, with his signature affixed, may be found everywhere. He breathes *nothing but threatening, threatens nothing but* slaughter. The treasonable army is half enrolled; for arms they no doubt reckon on the already successful expedient of robbing the national arsenals. Never was fillibusterism half so audacious, half so dangerous; for in the issues of this contest is the fate of the Union. Can we doubt what would be the course of Government if the people thus doomed to extermination were Canadians or Cubans? Can we doubt that there would be proclamations of warning; that every officer of the Federal establishment, whether of war or peace, would be bidden to exert the utmost vigilance to insure prevention? Would not the chief of the conspiracy, its master-spirit, be promptly arrested and tried, and, perhaps, punished as a traitor? At least, were such energetic interference pretermitted, would not a peace warrant be issued against him, and he be bound in a commensurate sum to preserve the peace? Would nothing be done, if Canada or Cuba were the object of the Atchison movement? Who believes it? And yet, because Kansas, not Canada, is threatened, and the treason is internal and internecine, and not leveled at realms and strangers, having governments pledged and able to protect them, the plot proceeds in open day, and not one step is taken to vindicate the laws, and execute the only mission of government, the protection of its subjects from wrong and violence. Were Kansas so fortunate as to be a dependency of her Britannic Majesty, not a day would pass, we suspect, before every such vigorous measure as those named would be directed against ATCHISON and his fellow fillibusters. There is too clearly no design on the part of those in power to adopt any such course; or any course indeed that can save the country from the evils of civil conflict.

It remains to be seen whether this abdication of the functions of government, this complicity with treason, will receive the sanction of Congress. In that body is the only hope. If in its control of appropriations, or by direct legislation, it shall oblige the Executive to the fulfillment of its duties, the future of Kansas may still be determined peacefully. The question cannot be discussed too soon or too seriously. The punishment of treason is ineffectual if it be not as well preventive as corrective. If this modern CATILINE be suffered to proceed with his insurrection, until the whole people is aroused, and armed, and opposed, unquestionably the responsibility of the struggle and bloodshed must rest upon those who now refuse to prevent, or who secretly abet, the consummation of the plot.

Amusements.

The Theatres this week offer greater attractions than they have put forth for some time, and we hope there will be a commensurate increase of business. It can no longer be disguised that the season so far has been unprofitable. Many causes can be assigned for this, not the least among which is the unusual severity of the weather, and especially the impassable state of the thoroughfares. Sleighs and stages have been of little avail, for their brief accommodations have been counterbalanced by the sad reflection that, wherever they might deposit their passengers, there was a certainty of a snow-bank to wade through before the portals of the Theatre could be reached. Beside this, there has been an absence of managerial enterprise and tact. We have been called upon to notice few new pieces, and these have seldom been original, but simply importations. There has consequently been no excitement; nothing for the press or the people to talk about, and nothing to sustain the flagging interest of the Theatres.

WALLACK'S THEATRE has furnished the exception to this rule. "Po-ca-hon-tas," produced at Christmas with brilliant success, maintained its interest to the close, and will continue to attract crowded houses even on a reproduction. Since its withdrawal the houses have fallen off, and we are glad that they have done so, for it will teach managers that the beggarly system of stealing from the English stage is not in the long run the best. A local piece, written by a resident author, and dealing with topics familiar to the public, has never failed, and can never fail, to interest the public. We are persuaded that had a few more original pieces been produced there would have been a better balance sheet for the managers. The mere *desperation of playing a dozen different Cockney pieces on a dozen different nights can create no sensation but that of* weariness.

One of the oldest traditions of WALLACK's theatre will probably be destroyed to-night. We refer to the production of a piece called "Duke Humphrey's Dinner," a play that has been announced as in preparation from time immemorial, and of late years has been looked on as a kind of managerial joke. To our consternation this piece is on the bill for to-night—at the top instead of the bottom. Unless the printer has made a blunder (which we do not anticipate) "Duke Humphrey's Dinner" will actually be played to-night. Also the "Village Doctor" and the "Little Treasure"—a splendid entertainment.

J. H. MCVICKER, the American comedian, who is said to be the only legitimate representative of Yankee character now on the stage, makes his first appearance to-night at Burton's Theatre, in the comic piece of "Sam Slick in France." Two other pieces—"Take that Girl Away," and "Burton's New-York Directory"—will also be played.

At the Broadway Theatre, Mr. J. W. WA... [illegible] ... ment.

At the NATIONAL THEATRE, ... will effect "The Invasion of Ireland," containing more than the B. M. A.'s have done so far.

At the VARIETIES, "Satan in Paris" is repeated. The exceedingly comic piece, called the "School for Tigers," will also be played.

For other entertainments of a more miscellaneous character, we refer to our advertising columns, reminding our readers that at the MUSEUM, in addition to hundreds of other attractions, there are good dramatic performances.

Rachel.

Mlle. RACHEL returned to New-York in the *Black Warrior,* which arrived here on Saturday. It is rumored that the great tragedienne intends to depart for Europe in a *few days.* We take the liberty of doubting whether such will be the case. Mlle. RACHEL is unfortunately in feeble health, induced by over-exertion, but the bracing atmosphere of the North and repose will, we hope, speedily restore her to health. We shall be grievously disappointed if we do not once more subdue ourselves in the shadow of Mlle. RACHEL's mighty genius.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior,* J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans the 25th and Havana the evening of the 28th, have arrived at this port. The United States frigate *Potomac,* Commodore SPALDING, and war-steamer *Fulton* left for Key West the morning of the 28th. During their stay the officers dined at the Palace. Salutes and other civilities were exchanged with the greatest good feeling. Two French vessels of war in the harbor, no English.

The crop of sugar in market is smaller than usual at this season, owing to the unpropitious state of the weather for harvesting and transporting. Havana is filled with strangers, particularly Americans; they are met in the street, cafés, and hotels at every turn. By order of the Captain-General, the small coin of the United States has been depreciated. The *Black Warrior* brings Mlle. RACHEL, whose health is still very delicate. She will leave at once for Liverpool, on her way to *sa belle France.* The remainder of the troupe go home direct.

New Financial Law—Dinner to Com. Spaulding—Mlle. Rachel.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, Jan. 28, 1856.

Since my last we have had a financial law, passed by the one-breath power, reducing the value of sundry silver coins of the United States, which, in the course of commercial intercourse, have been drawn into our circulation. The silver half-dollar is to be worth but four reals "*sencillo,*" or forty cents, and the quarter-of-a-dollar twenty cents. This will make very little difference among those who are most directly interested in our custom, as they will, for the prosecution of their business, protect the home value of the coin. Cigar dealers, ship chandlers and hotel keepers are interested in preserving the intrinsic worth of the money, and they will be able to do so against the influence of brokers and power of the law. All other coins of silver preserve their legitimate value in the United States, and gold of the United States is not attached.

The United States frigate *Potomac* left Havana the 28th for a cruise in the Gulf, and is to touch at Key West and Pensacola before she returns here or to San Juan. General CONCHA gave Commodore SPAULDING a magnificent dinner on the ... evening, the Consul of the United States, and several naval gentlemen with Spanish cloth of the same arm, in honor of the strangers. It was a nice get up—done by Bernardo—presided over by the accomplished lady of the host, and did not wear out until the band struck up a national strain on the Plaza de Armas, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The French brig-of-war, *Oreste,* has again made her anchorage in the port.

Madame RACHEL, also of many gems, still remains here, with a little better health. She is being entertained at the princely establishment of O'FARRILL, on Cuba-street, but she will probably never appear upon the stage again. She was out upon the *Paseo Isabel* in a carriage yesterday, and attracted a good deal of attention—some remark as to the actual cause of her ailing, &c.

The Spanish fleet have not, as yet, made any demonstration on the Walker side of the Carribean Sea, but, it is said, that they will do so in due season, when perfect combination is determined. We are informed by *our press,* that Mr. CRAMPTON had demanded his passport—to give the right tone to *our sentiments,* should it so chance that it should be sent him. We have better weather, and the planters better hopes. I have received no files by last steamers, which is matter of serious regret.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Funeral of Mr. W. H. Canniff.

Mr. W. H. CANNIFF, well known as a reporter of the DAILY TIMES, and other journals in this City, was buried, yesterday, at Trinity Cemetery. The funeral took place from his late residence, No. 190 West Twenty-first-street. A large number of persons were present at the ceremony, among whom we recognized several magistrates and members of the City Council, representatives of the daily press, policemen, detailed from the various Wards of the City, and clerks of the different Police Courts. Less than a year ago Mr. CANNIFF resigned his situation as a reporter, and was appointed to fill the situation of Police Clerk at the Jefferson Market Court. His Honor FERNANDO WOOD refused to acknowledge the appointment. A law-suit was the consequence, in which the Mayor had to reconcile himself to a defeat. But Mr. CANNIFF did not long survive to enjoy his triumph. He was incapacitated for work before his suit was gained, and he died before he had reaped any advantage from the appointment.

Mr. CANNIFF was long and well-known as a reporter for the Press. He was eminently diligent, and faithful almost to a fault. His friends in this City were to be enumerated, not by the score, but by the hundred. There was scarcely another man whose face was more familiar to lawyers, policemen, justices, merchants, hotel keepers, and men of business generally. And wherever he was known he was regarded with warm esteem.

The funeral services yesterday were performed at his late residence by Rev. JESSE A. SPENCER, D. D.

House-Hunting.

Probably nine-tenths of our tenant population who pay quarterly rents were notified last week that they must before this week is out make up their minds whether they will or not rent the houses they now occupy for another year. So to-day the town puts on its bonnet and cloak and goes out hunting a house. But the search will be likely to prove quite fruitless for some weeks to come. Landlords are very sparing of their "*To Lets,*" at this season. Those that wish to sell keep the "For Sale" posted throughout February. By March, if unsuccessful, they signify their willingness to let. Nor if a whole block—the property of one man—is vacated, will he put up more than one or two bills upon it. To do so would advertise the fact that a whole block of residents had determined that the houses they vacate are undesirable. The bills go up one at a time, and as one is taken another bill appears alongside.

There is a block on Fifth-avenue, of which the grasping owner failed to let, we believe, more than a single house, last year,—yet only one of them had a bill on it, or gave externally any indication of the anxiety of the owner to get it off his hands.

House-hunting, after all, is not the worst thing in the world. Many learn all their metropolitan geography this month. Ladies generally enjoy it very much, though for house-keepers it is very hard. To take a lady or a gentleman all over one's domicil, from parlor to bath-room, and from basement to garret, is to give him or her extraordinary facilities for blowing upon our weak points, and furnishes hearty food for gossip. House-keepers, put your houses in order—in every corner—and prove your politeness by being very patient when the bell rings.

We see no indication of any coming down of rents—nor do we see any reason why men should be such fools as to pay the increased rents that some avaricious and greedy nabobs are looking up to their leaky old tenements. Luckily, there are railroads and steamboats plying to hundreds of quiet little suburban retreats, where citizens can breathe fresh air and live like cleanly princes, though as cheap as dirty citizens, yet within a ... walk or a quick ride of their City business. And, so long as this is so, landlords can't take all a poor fellow's earnings without our permission. By the way, this cold snap is just the time to see how bad a job it is to get into houses. Wherever one can get this week with...

[illegible]

The Weather ...

There is no thaw yet ... of one, "but on the other hand" ... It grew colder ... yesterday it was ... night it was still colder, ... to the teeth. Our thermometer ... doubt it kept at zero. ...

On Saturday, however, the ... west wind caused the East River to be ... obstructed with drift ice from the North River ... Bay. ...

Pilot boat *Mary* and ... yesterday from a cruise, ... blown it out to sea. ...

Mr. HENRY KIDDLE, A. M., ... of the series of Teachers' ... Saturday night, at the Hall ... tion, on "Roman Agriculture."

Supreme Court Notice.

On and after Monday next (11th day) all the Judges will sit at Chambers from 10 to 12 A. M.

The Lecture-room of the new Baptist Church, (Yorkville) was opened yesterday for divine service.

LONG ISLAND.

The Catholic Church in Brooklyn.

Yesterday a Mission was commenced in the new Catholic Church, "St. Mary, Star of the Sea," corner of Court and Luquer streets, Brooklyn, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers. Notwithstanding the Church is one of the largest in the City, it was densely crowded at each of the services. Rev. Fathers WALWORTH, son of Chancellor WALWORTH, HECKER and HEWITT, (son of Mr. ... of Connecticut,—all three ... converts to Catholicism—assisted by ... men, will conduct the exercises, which ... place twice a day during the week ...

At the forenoon service yesterday, Father WALWORTH explained the objects of the Mission and announced the regulations of the services. In the evening, Rev. Father HECKER addressed a numerous audience.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

During the week ending the 2d inst. there were 41 deaths in this city, from the following

DISEASES.—Abscess, ... congestion of the lungs, convulsions, dropsy in the chest, fever, puerperal fever, ... of the bowels, inflammation of the bowels, ... old age, ... scrofula, still-born, ... fever, and marasmus, 3 each; apoplexy, premature birth, 3 each; dropsy in the head, 6; croup, and inflammation of the lungs, 6 each; scarlet fever, 7. Males, 20; females, 21; adults, ...; infants, ...

A magnificent church bible was presented to the Clinton-avenue Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, by ... Esq., through Rev. Dr. LANSING, late pastor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PALSY—RHEUMATISM.

How the R. R. R. Remedies raised Mrs. Sarah A. Rosan from a crippled and helpless condition to sound health after the skill of four of the most learned physicians in New-York had failed to relieve her. Drs. Parker, Reese, Wardle and Hosacke.

READ THE LETTER.

MESSRS. RADWAY & Co.—I tried your ... and had my joints rubbed with it, ... the first ten minutes I was ... sent time. Sirs, I do not know ... a charm; for it is a mystery to me. ... TWO YEARS, and had not the proper use of ... three years. I was worn down ... menced the use of your ... Regulators. The pain left ... gan to gain strength ... in a few weeks. Before I ... taken to Dr. Parker, Dr. ... lams and many other physicians ... now ... them. My constitution was ... that did me no good. I could not put a ... nor pick up a pin. I was lifted and carried up and down stairs like an infant; and now, thank God ... your Remedies, I am as strong as ever. ... men rheumatism ... palsy. You can publish this, ...

SARAH A. ROSAN,

No. 244 ...-st., between ... N. Y.

N. B.—Persons living in the City can ascertain the truth of the above statement by calling upon Mrs. Rosan. Persons in the country can write to the lady and to the four physicians named above. ...

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—... inform Southern and Western ... of Spring and Summer Clothing, ... tains the largest variety of ... ever got up by the house, ... to the finest articles in the trade, ... superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO.

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, ... Warren-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees ... and variety, all in the known world. ... practical science and beauty, combining the ... nature, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S ... Moldavia Cream, for preserving and ... BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

COLD FEET AND CHAPPED HANDS.—BY ... blue night and morning with Dr. TOBIAS' ... VENETIAN LINIMENT, no one need have cold feet or chapped hands. A cure warranted or the money refunded. Price only 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot No. 60 Cortlandt-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous Dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—... Reliable, the Infallible ... fury to hair or skin, ... Dye. Made and sold ... at BATCHELOR'S ...

... No. 233 Broadway.

[illegible] —It has been [illegible] of the General Land Office [illegible] the interests of [illegible] absence of any positive [illegible] the suspension of the sales [illegible] special objection is found. This decision is subject to the revision and approval of the Secretary of the Interior.—Wash. Star.

HARVARD COLLEGE—BOARD OF OVERSEERS.—The annual meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College was held on the 31st ult. The reports of the chairmen of the various examining Committees were read, and were generally highly satisfactory. The report of the Committee for examination in Greek recommends the study of the modern Greek, or Romaic language. The Committee on [illegible] recommended the employment of a larger force of [illegible]. The College library has had added [illegible] during the past year 2,337 volumes and [illegible] pamphlets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of [illegible] gin and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; [illegible] Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; [illegible] coloring for all [illegible], and explicit directions [illegible]. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 39 Maiden-lane.

[illegible] Wistar [illegible], as combined with other simples, by Dr. WISTAR in his celebrated BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, have peculiar power over all diseases of the lungs. Many physicians have used it in their practice, and generally with marked success.

The Gridiron Among the Buckeyes.—An Ohio editor writes: "B——, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1856. Gentlemen: The gridiron you sent me by express came duly to hand, and I am highly pleased with it. It is all you represent it to be, and should be part of the kitchen furniture of every family. I have tried it with beef, pork, poultry, and even sausages, and it works to a charm. The meat cooked upon it is much more highly flavored than that cooked by the ordinary frying or broiling process. I have shown it to my neighbors, and they universally concede it a 'good thing.'" Five sizes, from $2 to $6. Sold at American and Foreign Patent Agency, No. 79 Duane-st., one hundred feet east of Broadway.

Rev. John Thompson, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., will lecture in the Presbyterian Church, West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. (Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS) on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Druids, or Religion in Britain 2,000 Years Ago*. Tickets of admission, 25 cents each; may be had at CARTER & BRO.'S Bookstore, at W. E. FOWLER'S, No. 279 6th-av., and at the door of the Church. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Sabbath-school Library.

Building Associations.—Building Association Shares taken at par in exchange for lots at Winfield. The lots are from $70 to $200 only. Winfield is 30 minutes from the City, or equal to 33d st. from the City Hall. Inquire at the office of the Winfield Company, of GEORGE G. ANDREWS, or J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Bryan-row, at the juncture of Chatham and Centre sts.

The Second Lecture—By Professor E. H. PARKER, M. D., on the *Structure of Plants and Animals*, will be delivered at the New-York Medical College, No. 90 East 13th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The different uses of cells in plants, their* [illegible]

Diseases of the Skin.—DR. NEWTON'S OFFICE for the special treatment of the most inveterate forms of these affections, and also scrofula and cancer, is now at No. 133 4th-av., near 13th-st.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—Since Friday morning, Feb. 1, a young man aged 18 years, five feet four inches high, stout built, full face, light complexion, light hair and blue eyes; dressed in black frock-coat, black pants, black velvet vest, trimmed with gold cord; black cravat, patent leather boots, black felt hat and gray shawl; had on a gold watch and chain, diamond breastpin, and diamond finger-ring. He attended a party at the residence of Mr. Peckham, [illegible]-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., and left there about 3 o'clock, to return to his home, No. 81½ [illegible], since which time he has not been heard of. Any information of him will be thankfully received by [illegible] A. PIERCE, No. 45 Liberty-st.

TRUTH.—If "Truth" will be more explicit than in his communication received 29th January, and address his letter as before, he will materially aid in carrying out his object.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Mr. MURDOCH's Fourth Lecture on *The Mississippi Valley; Or, The Cabin Homes of the Wilderness at the Close of the Revolution*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents—for sale at the principal bookstores, at the Librarian's desk, Mercantile Library, and at the door.

LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK.—The eighth Lecture in aid of the Charity Fund, will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) by LEWIS W. MANSFIELD, Esq., author of "Up Country Letters," &c. Subject—*The Baby as a Romance*. Admission 25 cents.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KINGS COUNTY.—A meeting of this Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock, at Mrs. Presta, No. 170 Joralemon-st., opposite the City Hall, for the purpose of organization for the ensuing year. The delegates from the several Wards and Towns will be punctual in their attendance.

PSYCHOLOGY.—Dr. H. A. BENTON continues to lecture upon his reform practice in treatment of disease, and illustrates by experiments very amusing, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 7½ P. M. Admittance one shilling. Free lecture to ladies at 3 P. M. on Monday and Thursday. Office No. 427 Broadway.

LECTURE—By Rev. J. S. Inskip, at the Saviour's Church, 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 5. Subject—*Romanism opposed to Civil and Religious Liberty*. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Encampment of [illegible] New-York will hold its semi-annual session on MONDAY EVENING, 4th February, at 7½ o'clock, in the Encampment Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts. By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, G. Scribe.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—The advertiser, having advantageous proposals for connecting himself with a daily newspaper, offers for sale a country newspaper and book and job printing office. It is located in one of the pleasantest towns in New-England, in which there is a flourishing college, and which is also the centre of a large business from the surrounding towns. For information, apply to the Advertising Agency of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount, in a business that has no competition, and yields a large profit. A business man can realize $10,000 the first year, as can be shown upon an interview. For particulars, address W. GAY, this office, with real name.

PARTNER WANTED—In the wholesale boot and shoe business with a cash capital of at least $15,000 and unexceptionable reputation. This is a good opportunity for an active young man. Apply with real name to Box No. 3,463 Post-Office.

STORE FOR SALE—A medicine, perfumery, toilet articles, fancy stationery, &c. The store is well stocked, and is in one of the most public thoroughfares in the city. Terms most easy. Apply at No. 293 Greenwich-st., or address WEBSTER, at this office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—One doing a good retail business, situated in one of the best business avenues in the City. Cause for selling will be made known by applying at No. 87 3d-av., to H. J. D. —N. B.—Apply for three days.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN—who has had some experience in Dental practice, would like to connect himself with one of his own profession in this City. Address B. V., Times office.

MACHINE FOR SALE—For shaving stereotype plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 54 Beekman-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN—From the jewelry store of GAVEN SPENCE, No. 300 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on the evening of the 1st inst., about 7 o'clock, a gold patent lever open-face WATCH, No. 3,487. The watch has a white dial, the centre of the case is [illegible] and the bezils and back engine turned, with a [illegible] shield. $20 will be paid for the recovery of the watch, and $10 for the conviction of the thief.

LOST—[illegible] A. T. Stewart & Co.'s and James [illegible] on Feb. 3, between 10 and 12 [illegible] VICTORINE, lined with brown [illegible] will be liberally rewarded by leaving the [illegible]

$[illegible] REWARD.—LOST—On Saturday morning, 2d inst., [illegible] McDougal-st. to No. 200 [illegible] A FUR TIPPET. The above reward will be paid on its return to [illegible]

LOST—A bunch of KEYS; the finder will be liberally rewarded on delivery [illegible] E. BELL, No. 30 William-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices. [illegible] GOLD [illegible] WATCHES [illegible] GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled [illegible] GOLD HUNTING, English Patent Levers [illegible] Watches sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer [illegible] Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

WANTED.

TEN DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED, At the closing out sale of the large stock of Dry Goods, &c., of REMSEN & DINGEE, 6th-av., one door below 14th-st. None need apply but those that can bring good reference with them for honesty and ability. Apply as above, this morning, from 8 to 9.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of experienced Protestant and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families, in city or country, especially first class cooks, competent nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, and thorough servants, (references procured direct from former employers,) at MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 10 Hillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—At MANNING'S Office, No. 271 Bowery, for several competent Protestant servants; an English woman, as meat and pastry cook; a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and waitress; an American woman, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; a few nice, tidy girls, for general housework, nurses and chambermaids—all well recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls—one as seamstress and parlor maid; will cut and fit for children; do all the family sewing; will give excellent City reference; wages $7; the other is 16; a neat, tidy girl; will mind children, do chamberwork, or wait on a lady who boards; will do the light work of a small family; wages $4 to $5. Call at No. 330 3d-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, the one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in the washing; she is a fine laundress; the other an American, would take care of children or do light chamberwork; also an excellent Protestant cook on hand. Call at the Third-av. side of the Bible House, No. 24. All have City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as first-class cook, understands French and American cooking. Good City reference as to capability and honesty. Apply at No. 57 Smith-st., Brooklyn, between Dean and Pacific, or address a note to C. C., *Daily Times* Office. Can be seen until engaged. No objections to a private boarding house.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three colored cooks and three American young women; one to do general housework, one as chambermaid and waiter, one as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Can have the best of City references. Address E. W., No. 808 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family. Good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as assistant book-keeper in some wholesale store; salary not so much of an object as a good permanent situation. Best City recommendations as to honesty, &c. Address J. W. K.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid, would do plain sewing and waiting; the other as cook, can bake excellent bread and plain pastry. Can be seen for three days at No. 388 3d-av., third floor, front room.

SALESMAN WANTED—A tip-top salesman is wanted for the Western trade, by a staple dry goods jobbing house. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 285 Post-Office.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.—Mr. FONDA, who has for the last three years been engaged at No. 7 Carmine-st. as Clerk, has opened an office at the above stand, to furnish "maids of all work" with situations, and housekeepers with good and efficient help. Call and be convinced.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a New-York house in the grocery and commission business, to go West and take an interest in the sale of groceries and solicit consignments. A young man with a few hundred dollars at command, about going West, or already in the West, will learn of a rare chance to invest his money, by addressing in real name GROCER, *Times* Office.

TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A graduate of a New-England College, and late a Professor in a Collegiate Institute, will give instruction for a few hours daily in the English branches, the Classics, or Mathematics. Particular attention will be given to defects of early education, and rules adduced for acquiring an effective style in writing and speaking. The most satisfactory references will be given. Terms moderate. Address A. B., No. 197 Front-st., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a young ladies' school, to assist in the English department. Must be an Episcopalian, a lady of experience, strict, but gentle in governing, apt to teach and of unexceptionable deportment. Inquire at No. 101 West 36th-st. between 8 and 9 A. M., or 3 and 4 P. M.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED.—A young lady to instruct two children in a small family, at Jersey City. Patience, temper and address desired, rather than many accomplishments. Applicants may address Box No. 3,650, Post-Office, New-York.

A WORKING FARMER WANTED—To carry on the work of a farm near New-York. A married man, American or Scotch, preferred. Apply with references, on Monday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M. HENRY F. DIBBLEE, Agricultural Depot, No. 100 Murray-st.

DRUG CLERKS WANTED—In a wholesale store; those acquainted with the retail business preferred. Address in the handwriting of the applicant Box No. 188 Post-Office.

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We must accord to this anonymous writer a high place in the sphere of fictitious composition. Many of his scenes possess an intense vitality. His pictures often seem to glow with life, instead of being colored by art. He has a rare mastery of terse and vigorous expression. His dramatic power is equal to his constructive skill. Tragedy is doubtless his forte, but passages of sunny and beautiful description show that he is also at home among the gentler elements of humanity. If the present work be the first fruit of his genius before the public, it announces a higher order of intellect than has recently been devoted to this branch of literature.

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"It has often pained me to find how little is known of your sect in what you would call 'the world.' Persons of extensive information, writers, and even clergymen, are in many instances ignorant of their real doctrines, and know the Quaker only by his peculiarities. No doubt you have noticed that a Quaker *in a book* is made to perform some ridiculous part, which a sensible member of the sect in real life would disdain to perpetrate. However, it must be confessed that their peculiarities are such as in a measure excuse this mistake; for, keeping within themselves as they do, little opportunity is afforded others of an insight into their true character. Not much can be known of their religious belief, because they subscribe to no written creed, and teach no set form of doctrine, and this allows to their ministers (and, indeed, to every member of the Society) a freedom which constantly subjects them to much unmerited obloquy.

It is seldom remembered that many of their peculiarities belonged equally to the Puritans, who discarded certain practices merely because they were adopted by the Quakers—as, for instance, calling the months and days of the week by numbers, rather than by names derived from those of Heathen deities.

My gay, little friend, Mrs. Benton, was highly amused the other day when I told her that the Friends' style of dress was once the fashion.

It would be useless for me to enter upon any attempted description, or, if you will, defence, of the Quakers. Their principles are such as belong to practical religion everywhere, and will never cease to exist, while many of their peculiarities must disappear before the spirit of enlightened progress."

We add a paragraph from the book itself:

"The world is aware that the early history of the Quakers in New-England fills a page in her records which the descendants of our Puritan ancestors would gladly seal forever from the eyes of men. The time of these occurrences is yet too recent for justice to either party to be awarded. The consciousness of a cruel intolerance on the one hand, and the remembrance of wrong on the other, are yet too fresh in the minds of their descendants, and years must pass away before either can regard the other with impartiality. But our historians and others should remember that the blot is only made deeper through attempts to excuse those deeds of cruelty by false representations of their victims, and it becomes the duty of every faithful representative of those times to depict their character with fairness, and to do justice to the motives that influenced their conduct.

We trust the time is not far distant when the spirit that still characterizes New-England men, especially her clergy, will give place to a more enlightened feeling of Christian brotherhood. Let it be remembered that the time was when the Quakers stood alone against abuses that are now cried down by the majority, and if their peculiarities are fast disappearing from our sight, their principles remain.

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H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 & 59 Catharine-st., cor. of Monroe-st.

SLIGHTLY WET! BUT NOT INJURED.
A NEW INVOICE, WORTH $30,000, OF
RICH DRESS AND HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
A. G. COLBY, NO. 389 GRAND-ST.,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY, FEB. 4,
10 cases rich plain and plaid silks, at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; worth 8s., 10s. and 12s.
10,000 yards rich Saxony plaids, (all wool,) at 3s. per yard; invoiced at 30 cents.
10,000 yards rich muslin de laines, (perfect,) at 1s. per yard; invoiced at 21 cents.
1,500 rich broche shawls, (long and square,) at $5, $6 and $10; invoiced at $10, $15 and $20.
ALSO, A NEW INVOICE
(FROM THE LATE WRECK)
Pure Irish linen shirtings and sheetings,
Damask table diapers,
Damask napkins and doylies,
Scotch and English diapers,
Toweling, &c., &c., &c.
The above goods are warranted perfect in every respect and free from stain or blemish, and in all cases offered at less than one-half their invoice cost.
A. G. COLBY, No. 389 Grand-st.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO. 3 JOHN-ST., (TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)
Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Clearing out to make room for Spring importations.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.
Cloaks selling out without regard to former prices. A good opportunity to purchase a rich Cloak cheap.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.
The subscriber has just opened his new styles of SPRING MANTILLAS.
The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.
Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at *low prices* and on the most favorable terms.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st.

LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, LONG CLOTHS, DIMITIES, BRILLIANTES, &c., &c.,
Imported by ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO.
Manufactured and selected expressly for their FAMILY TRADE.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WET LINENS AND LONG CLOTHS.
GEORGE B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 259 Greenwich-st., will offer on Monday next,
9 cases yard wide Diapers 1s 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
2 cases 4-4 Irish Linen, 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s.
3 cases English Long Cloths, 10s.; worth 14s.
ALSO,
Brilliant Muslins, Towels, Table Linens,
100 dozen Napkins, 9s. per dozen; worth 12s.
No. 259 Greenwich-st., between Robinson and Murray.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. R. LOCKE, Agents, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS.
100 pieces fine Swiss Muslin, only 1s.
50 pieces French Gingham, only 1s.
200 pieces White Jaconet, only 6 cents.
800 pieces Irish Linens, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
English Calicoes, new styles, just received.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st., and No. 447 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

FOULARD SILKS.
SPRING STYLES.
Printed in Paris on India cloths. Five cases received by the steamer *Baltic* will be opened at retail on MONDAY, Feb. 4th.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BARGAINS IN IRISH LINENS.
500 pieces 4-4 PURE FLAX IRISH LINENS, prices from 35 to 40 cents per yard.
N. B.—These goods will be set apart from the regular stock.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NOTICE.—Continuation of the Sale of the large STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND CARPETS, OF REMSEN & DINGEE'S.
In the large brown stone store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.
Sale to commence as heretofore.
Store open at 8. Sale 9½ o'clock, and close at 6 P. M.
The sale of this immense stock (occupying four floors,) is occasioned by a change in business, and as the whole must be cleared out immediately, it presents unusual advantages to obtain bargains.
The store during the past week has been crowded, and many have gone away unserved; all who are in want of dry goods should avail themselves of the present opportunity.
Remember the place, store of REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR will offer for sale on MONDAY, 4th instant, one hundred dozen of French jackets at 10s. and 12s. per pair. Also, a large variety of her celebrated French wove corsets. No. 35 3d-av., near 10th-st., and No. 352 6th-av., near 17th-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. [illegible] BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERTAINMENT [illegible] BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway, and at the principal Hotels and Music Stores. GIFT TICKETS $1, OR 11 FOR $10.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK, MR. J. H. [illegible], The American Comedian, Just returned from London, where his performances elicited the highest praise from the daily press [illegible] with general success. He will appear as SAM SLICK IN FRANCE. Mr. Burton and Mr. J. H. Perry will appear in the Comic piece of TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY. And Mr. Burton, Mr. Setchell, Mr. Bradley, Mr. [illegible] and Mrs. Hughes will appear in BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY. On TUESDAY, THE SERIOUS FAMILY, with Mr. J. H. Perry, Mrs. A. Parker, Mr. Burton and Mrs. Hughes.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¼ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, the performance will commence with the Drama of SATAN IN PARIS. [illegible] Miss Laura Keene. Count Vanilla [illegible] Mr. G. Jordan. Mlle. De Nantelle [illegible] Miss Kate Reignolds. To conclude with the Farce called THE SCHOOL FOR TIGERS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 585 Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, the grand Burlesque on SONNAMBULA. Preceding which, ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. NOTICE—PERHAM'S FOURTH GIFT ENTERTAINMENT GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily. Price $1—or 11 for $10. Buckley's new Song Book, with music attached, is now ready and for sale at the Box Office. Price 10 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, will be acted the Play of LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
Matthew Elmore .... Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Margaret Elmore .... Miss Jane Coombs.
To conclude with THE SEA OF ICE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, the entertainments will commence with the historical drama, entitled the INVASION OF IRELAND; OR, THE OATH OF McMURROUGH. Art McMurrough, Mr. Allen | Florence .... Miss Hathaway. ASPHODEL; OR, THE MAGIC PEN. Dabilla ... Mr. G. L. Fox | Babetta .... Miss Hathaway. To conclude with the farce of NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 4, 1856, will be presented, for the first time, an entirely new Dramatic Sketch entitled DUKE HUMPHREY'S DINNER. Birdoce .... Mr. Lester | Agnes .... Mrs. Hoey. THE VILLAGE DOCTOR. Pierre Bonceour, Mr. Placide | Louise .... Mrs. Hoey. To conclude with the successful Comedy of THE LITTLE TREASURE!

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—First time of LOVE AND CHARITY, with Mrs. FRANK DREW in three characters. First time of LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS, with Mr. HADAWAY, as RISK, the valet. THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock, the Comedy of LOVE AND CHARITY, and the Operetta of LOVE LAUGHS AT LOCKSMITHS. AFTERNOON, at 3, SERGEANT'S WEDDING and DOMESTIC ECONOMY. PERFORMANCES IN THE DEN OF LIONS at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD ANIMALS, &c., TO BE SEEN AS USUAL. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

PAUL JULIEN AND AUGUST GOCKEL respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will give their first GRAND CONCERT In Niblo's Saloon, on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, 1856. They will be assisted by Mrs. E. G. BOSTWICK and other eminent artists. Full particulars in future advertisements.

MADAM ERNESTINE DE VILLIERS-GOTTSCHALK'S Grand Concert, assisted by Mrs. M. E. BOSTWICK, Sig. BERNARDI, Mr. BASSFORD, (Pianist,) M. GROENVELT, M. DE JANNON, and other distinguished artists, at Professor Gray's Heights' Seminary, No. 30 Montague-st., Brooklyn, will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1856. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at Professor GRAY'S, No. 30 Montague-st., and MARSH'S Bookstore, Atlantic-st., and at ROSE'S Bookstore, Atlantic-st., SWAYNE'S Bookstore, Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and of the Librarian of the Brooklyn Athenæum, and at the door.

AN EXCURSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN—For 25 cents—At Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Panorama starts at 7½ o'clock P. M. Two afternoon trains at 3 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Conductors .... J. E. WEST and WM. HEINE.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most complete exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This immense building contains various objects of interest—magnificent gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, [illegible] valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 548 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANOS.
333 T. H. CHAMBERS, BROADWAY, 333
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.

HAINES BROS.' IMPROVED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Buyers will now find our Pianos much improved by the new iron-frame and other valuable improvements. Besides, we have just reduced our retail prices (see printed list) and made arrangements to keep a large assortment always on hand, at the music store of COOK & BRO., agents, No. 345 Broadway. We invite attention to the beautiful finish and superior tone of our instruments. Numerous testimonials from high authority can be seen on application. HAINES BROS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, N. Y., Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate. [illegible] We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

ÆOLIANS, PIANOS, HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—With new improvements, for sale at low rates, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased, by S. T. GORDON, Sole Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's model Melodeons.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent [illegible], which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 309 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

OILS AND PAINTS.

A NEW LIGHT.—KEROSENE OR COAL OIL.—Secured by Patents. The intensity of the light obtained from this oil will be found to exceed that of any other oil or liquid heretofore known to the public. This oil being a pure distillation from coal, without the admixture of Spirits of Turpentine or Alcohol, is warranted to be not explosive. Insurance Companies allow it to be used without additional premium. Those who read or write much at night will find it a great acquisition, as the light is remarkably steady and soft to the eye. For general family use, burning in steamboats, shipping, railroad cars, churches, factories, hotels and light houses, this oil is as yet unequaled. It burns brilliantly, without smoking or crusting the wick, does not deteriorate or evaporate by exposure, and is not affected by the coldest weather. The various patented lamps to be found at the store of the undersigned, are recommended as the best adapted to the peculiar qualities of the oil, each lamp giving a light equal to two six-foot gas burners. This oil can be used in Camphene and other Oil Lamps, and can be adapted to [illegible] country residences and steamers. The usual discount to wholesale dealers. AUSTEN, Agent of The North American Kerosene Company, No. 57 Beaver-st.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; [illegible] will never crust the wick, [illegible] gum and very superior for machinery. [illegible] gallons each. The only Agent of this [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible]

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—[illegible] known for [illegible] vessels, and outside work [illegible] tection against the [illegible] the company's [illegible]

S[illegible] COMPANY [illegible] LIGHTS [illegible]

[illegible]

N[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] CASE—A CLIENT PROSECUTING HIS LAWYER.

A German peddler, named Henry Stein, was brought before and committed by Justice Brennan, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch valued at $60, from Edward Meding, of No. 320 [illegible]-street. The prosecution was conducted by a lawyer named Adolph Levinger, and when the case was ended Levinger made out a bill against his client in which was an item of seventy-five cents, which amount the lawyer said he had paid to the Clerk of the Court for issuing the warrant for the arrest of the peddler. The bill was paid, but Mr. Meding, afterwards learning that the Clerk had no right to receive pay for making out the warrant, and that he did not receive any, preferred a complaint of "false pretences" against the lawyer Levinger, who was thereupon arrested and held to bail to answer the charge.

[illegible]—BITING A MAN'S NOSE OFF.

In olden times fighting-men relied on their muscle and their acquaintance with "the manly art of self-defence" for success in their physical encounters, but the fashion has in this, as in other things, greatly changed. Teeth do the work now. The question "how is he on the muscle?" is changed to "are his teeth sharp—does he bite well?" The comparative decency and chivalry of the "ring" has given way to the brutal and cowardly "bog." The cry used to be, "look out for your eye!" 'tis now, "protect your nose!" Joseph Carcoran and John Curran got into a dispute about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, at the porter-house No. 162 William-street, when Curran pitched his antagonist down by [illegible] him in the abdomen, and then bit off a portion of his nose! The bystanders then interfered, and called in an officer, who arrested the cowardly brute and locked him up in the Second Ward Station-house. He was yesterday brought up before Justice W[illegible] for examination. His victim appeared in Court bearing a piece of his nasal organ in his hand. Curran was committed for trial. He should be punished by having all his teeth extracted by a "self-educated" dentist, and without the consolation of chloroform.

ARREST OF ALLEGED GAMBLERS.

A complaint was made a few days since before Justice Brennan by Frederick Wolfe, a boarder at the Manhattan Hotel, against Ernest Henchel, Moritz [illegible] and Philip Tobias, whom he charged with keeping a gambling house at No. 152 Rivington-street. He states that on one occasion he lost $8 at "faro" at the establishment, and subsequently $7 more. On the last occasion he found fault with the manner of playing which they pursued, for which offence he was set upon, beat and kicked by Moses [illegible]berback and David, Wolf and Jules Mendlebaum, three brothers. The Magistrate issued warrants for the arrest of all the accused, and they were captured and held to answer the charges against them.

CAPTURE OF THIEVES.

Augusta Miller, a German, was arrested on Saturday, in the act of stealing a bag containing eleven dozen morocco skins, valued at $95, from the store of Brown & Sherwood, No. 189 Spruce-street. He was locked up by Justice W[illegible] to answer.

Two young men, named George Wood and James Wilson, were arrested the same day for stealing an overcoat, containing valuable papers, belonging to Mr. Francis McDonough, of Forty-fourth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The theft was committed at a barber's shop in the above vicinity where Mr. McD. was getting shaved. The thieves ran off with the coat, but were pursued and captured with it in their possession. They were taken before Justice Wood and locked up.

[illegible] ROBBERY OF DEPUTY SHERIFF SIMPSON.

Frank M'Cue, a notorious Five-Points thief, and one of the gang who recently attacked and robbed Mr. Robert Simpson, a deputy sheriff, as he was passing through William-street, was arrested on Saturday night, by Sergeant Jourdan, of the Lower Police Court, and after being identified by Mr. Simpson, was locked up by Justice Brennan for trial. The prisoner is the "red-haired man," who ran off with $48 and a promissory note for $61, belonging to Mr. Simpson.

Miscellaneous.

UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED.

About 6½ o'clock on Saturday evening, an unknown man was seen to fall overboard at Catharine-slip, and it is supposed he injured himself severely by striking his head against the side of a brig which lay near the Pier. Efforts were made to rescue him, but they were in vain, as he sank immediately.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Johanna Herring, an Irish woman, 30 years of age, attempted suicide on Saturday by jumping into the dock foot of Sixteenth-street, East River. She was, however, rescued by the mate of the brig *Triumph*, and properly provided for at a house near by.

Clear the Track.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Mr. Joseph S. Taylor, Street Commissioner, says: The owner shall level the snow and ice in front of his premises in such a manner as will admit of the convenient passing of horses, sleighs and carriages, under the penalty of one dollar.

Will you please ask the Commissioner right, and [illegible] him to see first who did put the snow and ice in front of the houses, and give order to the railroad companies to let the snow alone, or take the snow off entirely.

Don't punish people who own houses for mistakes the railroad companies committed.

A CONSTANT READER.

Sending Money by Mail.

Not long ago, a New-York trader visited this city on a collecting tour, and dispatched home in a letter a draft for $600. About a fortnight subsequently a letter was received from him, dated at New-York, stating that neither the draft nor letter, which he had deposited in the Post-office, had ever come to hand. Suspicion of the true cause flashed on the mind of the recipient of the news, and on proceeding to the Post-office he found that the New-Yorker had not prepaid his postage, and that his draft was quietly awaiting three cents to send it to his destination. *Moral.*—People sending money by mail should know enough to prepay the postage.

Vox Populi, Lynn.

A Mother Comforted.

Mrs. Sharply heard that William Sharply had fallen from a sixth-story window and knocked his brains out. She consoled herself with a pinch of snuff, and the reflection that it couldn't be her Billy, because she knew he hadn't any brains.

Medical.

The Harvard College Medical Board has amended its rules so as to require that every candidate for the degree of M. D. shall have attained the age of twenty-one years; shall have pursued a three years course of study with a regular physician, and have attended two courses of lectures by each of the Professors; or one course with an equivalent in some other institution.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

U. S. District Court.—Term opens to-morrow.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 1 to 15. All the Judges at Chambers at 10 to 11 A. M.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Nos. 17, 71, 148, 264, 501, [illegible]

Superior Court.—Nos. [illegible]

Common Pleas.—Part I.—Nos. 180, 300, 301, [illegible] Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

The Civil Courts.

This being the first day of the February Term, there will be an unusual bustle and excitement among the profession. The Supreme Court General Term will sit in banco, and have a very heavy appeal calendar. The Courts of the United States will present features of unusual interest during the month. The Superior Courts and Common Pleas have about the average amount of causes on their calendar, but nothing, that we can hear, is likely to create an unusual excitement.

General Sessions.

The following is the calendar of cases for disposal in the Court of General Sessions for the term commencing to-day, at which Judge Carson will preside: Receiving stolen goods 1, grand larceny 27, burglary 28, murder 3, forgery 6, felonious assault and battery 5, robbery 3, bastardy 2, stabbing 1, false pretences 1, kidnapping 1, illegal voting 1, bigamy 1, perjury 1, mayhem 1, abandonment 2; witnesses 6. Total, 117.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

INTERESTING OPINION—DIRECTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MORAL CHARACTER.

Christy vs. Murphy et al.—It will be remembered that some time since we gave a report of the above entitled cause. A decision has recently been given, and the following opinion rendered. The opinion is decidedly rich, and well worth reading. It reminds us of an opinion rendered by Lumpkin, J., reported in Georgia Reports, for February, 1853, in the case of [illegible] Morris. There, the object was to decide whether a writ of error issued without a seal was valid. In order to prove that it was not, the Justice [illegible] He says: "His signet [illegible] was the pledge of identity and fidelity [illegible] Genesis, c. xxxviii, v. 18; see also Esther, c. viii, v. 8 [illegible]." Justice Clerke's opinion, however, contains some good, wholesome ideas, which might be profitably [illegible].

Clerke, J.—It is now well established that the Court will grant an injunction against the use by one tradesman of the trade marks of another. Will this protection be extended to enterprises, undertaken for the purpose of affording amusement or recreation to the public? With regard to trade, it may be alleged that the interests of commerce and the encouragement of industry manifestly require and deserve the interposition of the Court; while the well-being of society is not sufficiently concerned to require the extension of this species of protection to undertakings of which the main, if not the sole object, is at the best mere pastime. This can be the only ground to which it can be plausibly claimed that the Court can make any difference in interposing relief between the present case and an ordinary case of trade-marks. But I have been unable to discover any essential difference in kind, in reference to this subject, between establishments formed for the purpose of trade and those formed for the purpose of mere amusement. There may be, in degree, a difference, and a considerable difference, in the respectability and utility of such undertakings, but while neither exercises, or is necessarily calculated to exercise, any demoralizing influence, I consider one as well entitled to the protection of the law as the other. "Man does not live by bread alone," that is, the complete enjoyment, even of his physical existence, does not depend upon mere food or raiment or other material substances, but upon the exercise of the various and numerous mental and moral faculties with which God has endowed us. It may be as necessary to laugh as to eat; and I am persuaded if people *would eat less and laugh more*, that their moral as well as physical well being would be materially improved. The gravest of poets sings that

"The love of pleasure is man's eldest born;
Wisdom, her younger sister, though more grave,
Was meant to minister and not to mar
Imperial pleasure, queen of human hearts."

It is unquestionably the duty of Courts to regard with disfavor every establishment having any tendency to corrupt the public morals, to create idle or dissipated habits, to encourage a craving for undue excitement, or to impair the taste for domestic attachments and domestic society. Nothing has been shown in this motion to induce me to believe that the establishment of the plaintiff had any tendency to produce effects of this description. His entertainments may not be of that kind in which men of the highest refinement and delicacy of culture would take any particular delight, but they serve a very salutary purpose if they afford diversion and music to the million at a small expense, and without the dissipation and silly display of places of much greater pretensions.

The plaintiff organized and established in 1842, a band of performers of Negro Minstrelsy which he shortly afterwards named, after himself, "Christy's Minstrels;" he was the first who established this species of entertainments; when he commenced it he incurred some expenditure of time, labor and money, and continued it with success in this City until the Fall of 1854, when he suspended it here, and went to California; after an absence of some months he returned; he had not yet resumed his performances, but declares that it is his intention soon to do so. In the mean time, the defendants, most of whom belonged to his band, but were merely employed by him as performers at a certain stipend, have assumed the style and name of "Christy's Minstrels," and he asks the Court to enjoin them against continuing the use of this name. For the reasons I have mentioned, I think he is entitled to its exclusive use, and unless he has given to the defendants a license to use it, his application must be granted.

The defendants have furnished no satisfactory evidence of such a license; and if they had, unless they could also show it was irrevocable, they would have no right to continue the use of this name one moment after he signified his intention to discontinue or withdraw the privilege.

The motion to continue the injunction granted with $10 costs. For plaintiff, F. S. Stallknecht; for defendant, J. M. Van Cott.

Before Hon. Justice Whiting.

The Attorney-General vs. The Life and Fire Insurance Company.—Order Granted.

Canter vs. Canter.—The bill is not drawn in conformity with rule 64.

Miles vs. Leitch.—Order to be made, with certain regulations.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Feb. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Scarce and quiet at old figures. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 84 bbls. Pearls, and 337 bbls. Pots, together 421 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio is in brisk demand, mostly for the trade, at buoyant rates. This day's sales reach 5,500 bags at 11¼c.@12⅛c. ℔ lb. Mr. Wm. Scott, broker, obligingly furnished us with a copy of a private telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, dated Feb. 1, advising of a strong market there, with sales of 9,000 bags Rio to Western merchants, at 10¾c.@11⅛c. ℔ lb. This intelligence had a very favorable influence on our market to-day. The stock of Rio here is now down to about 28,500 bags. Other kinds are quiet, but stiffly held. The stock of Java does not exceed 26,500 pkgs. The stock of all other descriptions comprises only about 9,000 bags.

COTTON—The demand is tolerably animated at buoyant prices. The sales of the week ending this evening are estimated at nearly 13,800 bales, here and *in transitu*. Though some owners claim rather higher rates, the annexed list may be considered a fair representation of the market value of the various grades:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary	8½	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
Middling	9⅝	9¾	9⅞	10
Middling Fair	10	10	10⅜	10⅝
Fair	10½	10⅝	11	11⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in rather better request, but are without essential change in price. The sales since our last embrace 6,400 bbls., mostly to home dealers—shippers manifesting no inclination to purchase. The sales were effected at prices mainly within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$7 75 @ 7 81¼
Straight State	7 81¼@ 7 87½
Favorite and Extra State	7 87½@ 8 12½
Mixed Western	7 75 @ 7 87½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 87½@ 8 12½
Fancy Michigan	8 12½@ 8 25
Common to Good Ohio	7 87½@ 8 12½
Fancy Ohio	8 12½@ 8 25
Extra Ohio	8 25 @ 9 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 65 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 8 50
Extra Genesee	8 75 @11 00

Canadian remains dull and heavy, with sales of only small lots. Superfine to best Extra at $8 12½@$10 ℔ bbl. Southern is quiet and depressed. The sales since our last amount to about 800 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 37½@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $5@$7 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $3 87½ for Jersey, and $4 12½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $3 87½@$3 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is obtainable at fully 5c. ℔ bushel below Thursday's currency, but, though the stock is small, there is a reluctance to buy, even at the *aforementioned reduction. We can only report a sale of an average parcel of Canadian White at $2 06* ℔ bushel. Rye is actively inquired for by shippers, *and is steady in price. 12,000 bushels have been* purchased at $1 30@$1 31 ℔ bushel. Barley and Oats are dull and drooping. Corn is inactive and irregular in value. *Buyers are unwilling* to move until they get their letters per *Arabia*. The sales *since our last have been confined to about 10,500* bushels, in small lots, at 80c. for New-Jersey Yellow; 82c.@86c. for old Southern Mixed; 81c.@83c. for new Southern Yellow and White, and 84c.@89c. *for old Western Mixed, in store and delivered*, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet at old figures.

IRON—Remains as last noticed.

LEAD—Is inactive, yet stiffly held. Faber & Perkins, brokers, inform us that the total stock on hand is about 3,800 tons, against 6,000 tons same date last year.

LIME—Sales have been reported of two small cargoes of Rockland, at 90c. for Common, and $1 25 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—There were 400 bbls. New-Orleans purchased at 44c.@46c. ℔ gallon. The stock here to-day embraced about 8,100 bbls. New-Orleans, and 190 hhds. Cuba.

NAVAL STORES—Essentially the same.

OILS—The business in all kinds has been quite limited at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still less active and is on *the decline, though holders are reluctant to sell at* any material abatement in prices. The sales since our last comprise about 600 bbls., in lots, at $16 12½@$16 25 for Mess, and $14 12½@$14 25 for *Prime* ℔ barrel. Dressed Hogs are in good demand *and steady*, at 7¼c.@7⅝c. ℔ lb. *Cut Meats* are plenty and heavy, at 8¾c.@9⅞c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7⅝c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is less active, but steady with a very small stock, at 9¼c.@10⅛c., as in quality, ℔ lb. *Lard is dull and drooping*, with sales of 175 bbls. good to strictly Prime, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. *Beef favors buyers*—the sales since our last including only 350 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10 25@$11 25 for do. Mess, and $13 25@$14 25 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling less freely at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 18c.@26c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is rather dull and heavy, at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—150 tcs. changed hands, to-day, at yesterday's reduced prices.

SPICES—The demand is generally limited, at old figures.

SUGARS—Are held with increased firmness, but there is not much doing. The accounts from Havana of bad weather for planters, and the news by the *Arabia* of improved prices in England, induce among holders a strong feeling, which meets with but a faint response from buyers. Messrs. Post & Ladd, in their circular for the *Baltic*, to-day, mentioned that, during the last fortnight, there was experienced an improved demand for qualities suitable to the trade. A large portion of this demand has been for the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, in all of which places there are light stocks.

TIN—Is generally quoted above the views of buyers. Sales light. Stocks also light.

WHALEBONE—Holders ask a slight advance, but the demand is limited, and prices are without any actual improvement.

WHISKY—There have been 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 36c.@36½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were extremely quiet and unsettled. Operators were anxious to get their European letters, by the *Arabia*, before entering into any new engagements of importance. We heard of no movements of magnitude.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

LEWIS A. MORRIS & CO.'S MONTHLY HEMP CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 1, 1856.

During the early portion of the past month, our market for American Hemp was even more inactive than it had previously been, and, under the influence of forced sales, prices, for a time, declined considerably. This unanticipated state of things, however, proved only temporary, and was followed by a healthy reaction, so that sales have been recently made at prices which show an improvement of from $15 to $25 ℔ ton, on the rates obtained for those lots pressed for immediate sale, upon arrival, with which the transactions of the new year commenced. The stock, as reported in our circular for January, consisted of

Undressed	4,203 bales	Dressed	1,481 bales
Arrived since	615 bales	Arrived since	873 bales

The month's sales embrace 1,343 bales undressed at $175@$180, and 727 bales dressed at $235@$260 for medium; $250@$260 for fine; and $265@$270 for extra fine hand dressed, leaving the present stock, in first hands—Undressed 3,575 bales; Dressed 1,626 bales; which is very firmly held, and mostly at the following quotations:

Undressed, fair to good	$ —@$180
Undressed, good to prime	185@$190
Undressed, choice	$ —@$ —
Dressed, ordinary to medium	250@$260
Dressed, fine	265@$270
Dressed, extra fine (hand dressed)	275@$ —

RUSSIAN HEMP—Remains unchanged, as, with the exception of some peace rumors noticed below, but little further has transpired at all calculated to affect the course of the markets during the coming season. The cost of inland transportation to the point of shipment has been much lessened under new arrangements, so that prices may rule lower, and such appears to be the general feeling. On the other hand, however, surmises have been current that the allied fleets may blockade the Prussian ports, which would totally prevent shipments. Some American vessels are in the Baltic, and it is expected they will be able to get out with full cargoes of Hemp and Yarns before the appearance there of the blockading fleets in the Spring. The last London quotations were £42@£43.

MANILA—Stock on hand Jan. 1, 15,000 bales. Arrived since, including Dec. 31, 11,370 bales.

The advices received from Manila were of a character to impart increased firmness to holders here, and the demand being brisk the sales were large, including the receipts and about 2,000 bales from store, at 10¾@11c., leaving about 13,000 bales in first hands, which are held at 11c.@11¼c., the market closing very firm.

SISAL.—No arrivals. Small sales from store at 10¼c.

JUTE—Remains without much change. The receipts at this port in January were 1,150 bales. The sales amount to 1,000 bales at $87½@$90, at which latter price the stock remaining in first hands, about 1,100 bales, is held.

GUNNY CLOTH—As is usual at this season, the market for this article has been very quiet, and sales limited; prices also are a little lower, 12c. being above the range, though many holders refuse to offer their stocks at this rate, awaiting a change as the Spring opens.

Imports at Boston from Jan. 1 to Jan. 30:

1856	1,452 bales.
1855	1,315 bales.

H. D. HULL'S HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

HIDES.—The receipts for this month have been quite large, amounting to 205,000, of which 186,350 were from Foreign Ports and 18,600 Coastwise. The demand has been steady with but little variation in prices, and only a slight increase in the stock, owing chiefly to the heavy sales made in December to arrive. Although but little animation is manifested by the trade, prices have been well maintained, owing to the firmness of holders who were unwilling to make any material concessions, as the present receipts cost very high in South America.

The sales during the week have been larger than those of any week during the month, and the stock has materially diminished. Receipts have been to a fair extent and have been sold as soon as offered at current rates.

There is now little or no difficulty experienced in shipping Hides to the interior, and as we may therefore expect a good demand for some time to come, there is but little prospect of an accumulation of stock.

Receipts have been 37,426 Hides, as follows: 19,497 Buenos Ayres, ℔ *Hannibal*; 8,764 Rio Grande, ℔ *W. A. Kibby*; 898 Curacoa, ℔ *Venus*; 370 Mexican, ℔ *Onward*; 283 Savanilla, ℔ *Osprey*, and 7,797 coastwise, and 800 Dry and 300 Salted Rio Grande Horse, and 150 Dry and 1,802 Salted Buenos Ayres Horse, making in all 29,629 from foreign ports, and 7,797 coastwise, including 5,154 Mexican.

Sales are: 11,039 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21 lbs., at 26c., 6 mos., usual selection, (part before arrival;) 7,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., at 25c., cash, less 5 ℔ cent., usual selection; 768 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., at 25¼c., 6 mos., usual selection; 13,900 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., at 23¼c., 6 mos., usual selection, part cash, less discount; 3,000 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 24c., 6, 7, and 8 mos., usual selection; 1,880 Dry Tampico, 20½ lbs., at 21½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,189 Dry and Salted Tampico, at 21c. for Dry, and 19c. for Salted, 6 mos., usual selection; 1,773 Dry Orinoco, 19 lbs., at 23½c., 6 mos., as they run; 300 Dry Porto Rico, 23 lbs., at 17¼c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,000 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 16½c., cash, as they run; 1,200 Dry Savanilla, 25 lbs., at 19c., 6 mos., rejecting water-damaged; 700 Dry Texas, 27@28 lbs., at 18c., 6 mos., rejecting water-damaged; 353 Green Salted Para, 46 lbs., at 12¼c., 6 mos., rejecting water-damaged; 10,000 to 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive,) 22½ lbs., at 22c., usual selection. Expected to arrive shortly at this port, the *George Otis*, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 hides; the *California*, from Buenos Ayres, with 5,000 hides; the *Warren Goddard*, from Rio Grande, with 6,000 hides; the *Corree*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; the *Frank*, from Porto Cabello, with 7,000 hides; the *Sarah Burton*, from Porto Cabello, with 6,000 hides; the steamer *Tennessee*, from Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; the *Winthrop*, from Savanilla, with 3,000 hides; the *Restless*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 hides; the *Addy Swift*, from Maracaibo, with 2,000 hides; the *Ida Raynes*, from Maracaibo, with 3,000 hides, and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides, is 51,600, as follows: 14,400 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 8,700 Dry Rio Grande; 15,000 Dry Orinoco; 900 Dry Porto Cabello and Curacoa; 900 Dry Savanilla; 900 Dry San Juan; 2,500 Dry Bahia; 7,300 Dry Mexican; 2,000 Dry West India, Southern, &c.

LEATHER—There has been a gradual improvement in this article during the month, with a fair demand and very limited receipts, leaving the market quite bare of stock at the close of the month. The supplies in the hands of the boot and shoe manufacturers is quite light, and the prospect of a good Spring trade in Leather is very flattering. The sales of Leather, last month, were 175,000 sides of Hemlock, and 26,000 Oak—in all, 201,000 sides, not including Leather in the rough. The demand still continues good, and sales are fully equal to the receipts, leaving a very *poor assortment at the close of each week. Prices* are very firm with an upward tendency. Oak is in good request, but in very poor supply. Receipts of *Hemlock, 38,200; of Oak, 6,200. Sales of Hemlock*, 35,000; of Oak, 4,200. Stock of Hemlock, 37,000; of Oak, 6,000. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 27c.@31c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@30c.; *Oak Slaughter, Spanish*, good all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 23½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 19c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 11c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 25½c.@27c., on 6 months' credit.

HAIR—Is in good request, and prices are well sustained with a very light stock. A large parcel was on board the *Pricilla*, from Buenos Ayres, which was abandoned at sea, as reported last week. Sales during the week have been quite extensive, comprising 8,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres, mixed, at 26c.@26½c.; 14,000 to 15,000 lbs. do., at 27c.; 20,000 lbs. Rio Grande, mixed, at 28c. and 2,000 lbs. do. at 28½c. Rio Grande, mixed, ℔ lb. 28c.@28½c. Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c.

SKINS—*Goat*—With the exception of about 00 bales of Curacoa, the cargo of the *Venus*, which arrived this week and have not yet been landed, we have been *entirely without supplies this month. Prices* will, no doubt, be sustained, and will probably range higher than last year. Heavy Skins are especially scarce and eagerly sought after, and dealers have already received orders for more than they can supply. *Prime heavy Skins are held at 60c. An invoice* of 21,000 Buenos Ayres has been sold on private terms.

Deer—Have been in active demand and nearly all the Skins in first hands have been sold at full prices. Domestic Skins are coming forward very slowly and only in small parcels. Sales comprise 25 bales Bolivar, at 48c.; 4,000 lbs. Arkansas, at 38c.; 700 lbs. Indian, dressed, at $1 20@$1 50 ℔ lb. 800 lbs. Florida, at 28c. and 800 lbs. Honduras, at 35½c., cash.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The first-class steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer ALABAMA, Geo. R. Schenck, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. W. Smith, Commander, will commence receiving freight TUESDAY, Feb. 5, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M., precisely, from her pier, No. 4 N. R., foot of Rector-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents. Office, No. 12 Park-place.

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 15, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have, this day, declared a dividend of sixty-seven per cent. to policyholders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of six and three quarters per cent. on the capital stock, payable to their shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of six per cent., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel R. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gamway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

LATE ROCHESTER, LOCKPORT AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of one per cent. from the assets of the Company will be paid to shareholders on demand, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st., New-York.
J. B. VARNUM, A. BOODY, EWD. WHITEHOUSE, Trustees.

DIVIDEND.—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 1st of February inclusive.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st FEBRUARY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st February inclusive.
EDWARD R. FELLOWS, Secretary.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON R. R. CO., Office No. 13 William-st.
INTEREST NOTICE.—The 1st of February interest on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on or after that day on the presentation of the coupons at this office.
C. MURDOCK, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst. The transfer book will be closed until that day.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1856. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

WEST COLUMBIA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The interest coupons on certificates of loan of the above Company, due 1st of February, 1856, will be paid at the office of Messrs. SANDS & WILLS, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, on presentation of said coupons.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 36 Pearl-st.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th inst.
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE INTEREST COUPONS—Due Feb. 1, 1856, upon the Eight per cent. Bonds of the FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of North America.
CHAS. TULLAR, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, January 28, 1856.—The interest coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due first February proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Brooklyn, Feb. 2, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD OF ILLINOIS.—Coupons for interest due Feb. 1, on 7 per cent. Bonds, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Company's office, No. 45 William-st.
J. M. CATLIN, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on and after the 1st of February next.
New-York, Jan. 22, 1856. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS, AND LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The interest Coupons of these companies, due 1st Feb. next, will be paid at No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine, by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought at the highest prices, and claims for Bounty Land Pensions, &c., promptly attended to, by GEO. WOODMAN, No. 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—BOUGHT AND SOLD—On the most favorable terms, by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.
Open to all classes of persons, daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, President.
P. W. ENGS, First Vice-President.
CHAS. MILES, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st.—DIVIDEND.—This Institution has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 21st inst. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. Open daily from 10 to 1 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. Van PELT, Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK—New-York, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for seventeen Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the Banking Rooms No 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of February next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—Subscribers to the capital stock of this Bank will call at the City Bank No. 52 Wall-st., on Tuesday or Wednesday, Feb. 5 and 6, and sign the articles of association, at which time and place the books of subscription will be ready.

IRVING BANK.—New-York, Jan. 18, 1856.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on Monday, Feb. 4. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work, sizes ¾ to 4 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Wm.-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very strong iron. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROAD IRON—12,000 tons, delivered at New-Orleans, within the month of February. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock M., and no longer, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the north side of 46th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in the XXIId Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract. The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of W. B. WILCOX, architect, No. 203 Broadway, room No. 18, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be obtained. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, which may be left with any of the following School Officers: R. H. Shannon, J. Edwards, S. J. Hopkins, Wm. Holmes, R. H. Wing, Wm. Dealing, Jr., P. G. Hale, Samuel Fleet, Abijah Ingram, J. G. Fay. By order of the Board of School Officers of XXIId Ward. SAMUEL FLEET, Chairman.
S. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A first-class, two-story, double brick house, with large barn and garden, in the delightful City of Utica, N. Y. Gas throughout; lot 70x172; centrally located in one of the best neighborhoods in the place. Terms reasonable. Apply to NORTHROP & VERNON, No. 18 Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 110 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A desirable two-story and attic house, No. 20 Butler, near Court-st., lot 25 by 100, location pleasant and healthy, convenient to Hamilton and Atlantic Ferries. Yard with grape vines, shade trees, &c. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to MERRILL & JAQUES, No. 142 Centre-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story and basement brick house, No. 110 Madison-st., 25 feet front and rear, by 40 feet deep, with all the modern improvements, in complete order. Lot 25 by 100, with an unexpired lease of 17 years, at a ground rent of $150 a year, with renewals. Terms easy. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The 2-story house and lot No. 42 Grove-street, lot 21 by 100 feet, house well situated, in good repair, and well painted throughout. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., 3d story.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story basement Philadelphia brick dwelling-house, No. 426 Pacific-st. Brooklyn. Apply to office of Lenox Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, or to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 271 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods. A three-story English basement house, in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire in O. MOWBRAY'S Dry Goods Store, No. 209 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 89 East Broadway, first-class house, 3-story and basement, will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars apply to R. LINES, No. 59 Rose-st.

$45,000.—FOR SALE—Four houses and lots; three on Greenwich-st., 18 by 56 feet; one on Harrison-st., 20 by 54 feet; the whole plot of ground, 84 by 76 feet, situated on the northwest corner of Greenwich and Harrison-sts., in a growing business locality, within three streets of the North River docks, and but a few rods from the Hudson River and New-York & Erie Railroad Dépôts. Said property is subject to two mortgages of $28,000. The first mortgage on Trinity Church, of $14,000, at 6 per cent., payable in about one year; the second mortgage, of $14,000, payable on the day of sale. N. B.—The proceeds of said property, above the $28,000, may lie on bond and mortgage for five years, at 6 per cent. Said property will be sold by order of the Supreme Court, the 8th day of February, at 12 o'clock M., in the Merchants' Exchange, if not disposed of before at private sale. A good and indisputable title will be given. For further particulars call on Dr. H. K. ROOT, No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MURRAY-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Seventeen years from 1st May, 1856, lease of lot No. 4 Murray-st., near Broadway, with a covenant for renewal 21 years longer, the ground rent to be fixed by appraisement, and if not agreed upon, the buildings that are to be erected on said lot to be paid for, and the valuation settled on by appraisement.

This lot offers advantages rarely to be met with, the stores on both sides adjoining being quite new, and the walls, sunk 22 feet below the street require no street piling; the wall on one side (No. 2) is a party wall, and a new store can be erected on this lot in less time and at less expense than anywhere else in this neighborhood, and Murray-st. is now one of the best business locations of the North River streets. This lot is directly opposite the Manhattan Hotel. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN PHYFE, No. 3 Murray-st., (opposite.)

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—One a first-class three-story and basement (with sub-cellar) brick house on 44th-st., south side, between Broadway and 6th-av., *second house from Broadway, in a block* of eight houses, brown stone, high stoop and basement. Size, 16 feet 8 inches by 45 feet; lot 16 feet 8 inches by 100 *feet 4 inches—just completed.*

The other, a new first-class three-story English basement brown stone front house, on 52d-st., north side, between 8th-av. and Broadway, 14 feet by 50, lot 14 feet by 100; is the third house from Broadway, in a block of 11 houses.

Both are finished in the best style, are provided with all the modern improvements, located in agreeable neighborhoods, and are a desirable property. Terms of sale accommodating. Inquire of JAMES MUNSON, Land Office, cor. 43d-st. and 7th-av. or A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—By ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 38 Wall-st.:
HOWARD-STREET—No. 36, near Broadway, 25x116, suitable for a manufactory, with building thereon.
WARREN-STREET—No. 77, near Hudson River Railroad Dépôt.
CROSBY-STREET—Three lots, with large building, well adapted for a brewery and any large manufactory—75x100.
BOWERY—Four lots on the Bowery.
FIFTY-THIRD AND FIFTY-FOURTH-STREETS—14 lots on 53d and 54th sts., and other lots, improved and unimproved, in different parts of the City. Real estate sold by auction.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Two four-story brown stone houses, on 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., houses 23¼ by 50, lots 23¼ by 98, price $9,500. $4,500 can remain on mortgage; or, to good tenants, leases will be given at $700. Apply at No. 75 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—The corner of Chatham and James sts., now occupied by Thomas Clarke. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 80 Wall-st., (basement.)

CHURCH FOR SALE—Situate at No. 76 Allen-st., between Grand and Broome. The basement and Lodge-room (independent of the Church) are at present rented for over $500 annually. Also, wanted to purchase a Church, or a plot of ground, not less than 40 feet front by 80 feet deep, located between Prince and 10th sts., Bowery and Broadway. Apply to Mr. D. THOMAS, No. 141 Spring-st., (corner of Wooster,) or to Mr. R. LEWIS, No. 19 Division-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 200 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 78 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns, &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The elegant and commodious house, 40 feet square, and lots adjoining, 71 by 200 feet, situate on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., Brooklyn, will be sold low on immediate application to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 140 Maiden-lane.

LOT FOR SALE—25 feet 7 in. in front, situated in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

A SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—With 125 feet of shafting, pullies, belting, [illegible], to be sold cheap for cash, as it is in the way, the owner having no further use for it. Apply at No. [illegible]-st.

THE SCHOONER JOSEPH MORGAN FOR SALE—Measures 70 tons, light draught of water. Can be seen at the foot of Christopher-st. For further particulars, apply at No. 311 Washington-st., or DAVID WEED.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a small family until the 1st of May next, near Broadway, from Bond to 18th-st., near Union-sq., for which a liberal rent will be paid. Address box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and basement house, No. 77 West 20th-st., with use of gas-fixtures, oil-cloths and window shades, [illegible] May 1, $150. Will be furnished, if desired, till May, or for a longer term. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The [illegible] three-story dwelling, No. [illegible], near Broadway; gas and Croton through the house. Apply to E. A. DUYCKINCK, No. 20 Clinton-place.

BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT TO LET—In the village of Mamaroneck, a first-rate stand for business; said premises are a two-story new house, with ample accommodations for a large family. For further particulars inquire of Mr. SMITH, No. [illegible]-st., New-York, or of STEPHEN C. GRIFFIN, Mamaroneck.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET.—A large private boarding-house to let and furniture for sale, all new and in good order. It is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the City, on Union-square, and now doing a good business. Furniture, [illegible]; Rent, [illegible]. None but those who can give satisfactory security for rent and cash for furniture need apply by letter to A. B., Union-square Post-office.

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE TO LET—No. 126 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, together with the furniture and gas fixtures. The house has every convenience and is situated in the pleasantest part of the city, between Pierrepont and Clark sts. For terms apply to J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway.

TO RENT IN BROADWAY—Club-rooms, Drill-rooms, Lodge-rooms and Studios. Also, a furnished Cottage at Port Richmond, Staten Island, with pleasant grounds, gardens, fruit trees, grape arbors, &c. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES AND DWELLINGS TO LET OR LEASE—On Broadway between 25th and 26th sts., and 29th and 30th sts., a large rear piece of ground may be had with one of the stores; the dwelling part over the stores, on the corner of 25th-st., may be united for a boarding house. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 11 Madison-square, north side.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—In Broome-st., near Wooster, suitable for a small family, consisting of two parlors on the first floor; also two chambers. Possession given immediately. Inquire at the store 469 Broadway.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Good shops with or without steam power, near to Broadway. For terms, apply at No. 290 Broadway, room No. 9, up stairs, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

STEADY STEAM POWER.—Large rooms, well lighted, running through from Water to South-st. Apply at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. [illegible] Cliff-st.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—Near the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Dépôt buildings. Inquire of THOS. BENNETT, corner of [illegible] and Franklin sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—Part of the lofts No. 12 Chambers-st. Apply to BUNT BROTHERS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. [illegible] William-st.

CLINTON LINE RAILROAD BONDS.—CLINTON LINE EXTENSION BONDS.—The above Bonds, now on sale, are First Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual Coupons attached, payable in the City of New-York, and secured on a large amount of value, with additional provision of a sinking fund.

These roads are connecting links in the chain of roads associated under the name of the American Central Railway, now in advanced progress of construction, with uniform gauge to the Mississippi River,—the longest, most direct, level and central, as well as the cheapest chain of railway on the continent.

The Clinton Line Railroad is the extension of the New-York and Erie and Sunbury and Erie Lines, from the point where they unite at the east line of Ohio, continuing the same westward over the table lands of the Great Western Valley, opening the easiest and best communication with the great commercial centres of the West, avoiding ferries and drawbridges, except [illegible] over the Mississippi, and all [illegible]. It occupies especially the commanding route for the through stock traffic of the Western Valley.

The attention of all parties purposing investment of a safe and remunerative character, is invited to the more detailed exhibits of the Companies, which will be furnished them at the office of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st., or T. T. MERWIN, No. 33 William-st.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA—NOTICE.—The undersigned, as Agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of NEW-YORK, are prepared to issue MERCANTILE CREDITS on Messrs. GEO. PEABODY & CO., of LONDON, for use in Europe, India, China and the Brazils:
AND WILL ALSO DRAW ON
Messrs. Geo. Peabody & Co. .... LONDON.
Messrs. U. Zellweger & Co. .... PARIS.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. .... NEW-YORK.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. .... NEW-YORK.
PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:
In Boston, by .... Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Bro.
In Philadelphia, by .... Philadelphia Bank.
In Baltimore, by .... Messrs. [illegible] & Co.
In St. Louis by .... Messrs. E. W. Clark, Bros & Co.
In Chicago, by .... Messrs. George Smith & Co.
In Buffalo, by .... Messrs. Oliver, Lee & Co.
In Detroit, by .... Bank of Michigan Insurance Co.
In Milwaukee, by .... State Bank of Wisconsin.
In Mobile, by .... Messrs. St. John, Powers & Co.
In Charleston, by .... Messrs. H. W. Conner & Co.
In New-Orleans, by .... Southern Bank.
In sums to suit, by ALSOP & CO., California-st.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York, Feb. 1, 1856.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of March next, and until further notice, this Company will issue its new Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds of 1855, in exchange for any of the Bonds heretofore issued by the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., and the Northern Indiana Railroad Co. Such exchange will be made at par, with as much dispatch as the preparation and signing of the bonds will admit of, and in the order in which applications for such exchanges are made. The interest on the old bonds will be paid up to the first day of May, from which date interest runs on the new bonds. By order of the Board. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ATTICA AND ALLEGHANY RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court made in an action pending therein, in which [illegible] Knapp, Trustee, is plaintiff, and the Attica and Alleghany Valley Railroad Company and others are defendants: You are required to appear before the undersigned, the referee, at his office, No. 39 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and present your several claims as such bondholders, as required by the said order. Dated New-York, 7th January, 1856. JAS. H. STORRS, Referee, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—First Mortgage [illegible] Convertible Bonds in a Western Railroad, interest payable semi-annually in New-York City, for either a first-class dwelling-house, within easy access of New-York, or a small farm, well improved, convenient to a good market. As the Bonds offered are believed to be strictly first-class, their par value will be required, and nothing more than a fair cash value will be allowed for property offered in exchange. Any one wishing to make such Exchange will please state distinctly what they have to offer, and address [illegible] City Post-Office, Box No. 341.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight in sums from £1 upward, [illegible]
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Drafts sent to any address in this or the Old Country.

THE GODDARD STONE DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Goddard Stone Dressing Machine Company, will be held at the office of WM. C. HORNBLOWER, No. 1 Nassau-st., New-York, on the 14th day of February inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Trustees and transacting such other business as may be necessary. RICHARD VAN DYKE, E. H. BELDEN, [illegible] GODDARD.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AV. R. R. CO., [illegible] New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1856.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, February 4, at the Office of the Company, corner of 43d-st. and 2d-av., from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from date until after the election. By order. F. C. HOGHES, Secretary.

BONDS.—CLINTON LINE RAILROAD [illegible] Bonds. CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD [illegible] Bonds. CRAWFORD COUNTY, [illegible] $20,000 LOUISIANA CITY [illegible]. For sale by WHEELER, BROS. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

$1,500 OR $2,000 TO LOAN—On [illegible] in New-York or Brooklyn. EDWARD A. FRASER, No. [illegible], Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper [illegible] by R. C. CROMMELIN, No. 18 Wall-st., [illegible] Bros. & Co.

JOHN A. CONDIT—Will continue the [illegible] Commission Business at the office formerly occupied by Condit, Jenkins & Co., No. 24 William-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—[illegible] Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, [illegible] by THOMAS F. DEVOE, [illegible] Jefferson Market [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

[illegible] H. NICOLAY—WILL SELL THIS DAY, Feb. 4, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern— [illegible] Railroad [illegible] Bonds ... $1,000 [illegible] Mortgage Bonds ... $1,000 [illegible] City 10 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] Peru and Indiana Railroad 1st [illegible] Bonds ... $1,000 [illegible] Central Railroad ... $100 each [illegible] Railroad ... $100 each [illegible] Railroad ... $100 each [illegible] Second-av. Railroad ... $100 each [illegible] and Amboy Railroad [illegible] New-Haven and Hartford Railroad ... $100 each [illegible] Nursery Association ... $50 each [illegible] Continental Fire Insurance Company ... $100 each [illegible] Fire Insurance Company ... $50 each [illegible] Fire Insurance Company ... $50 each [illegible] Gas Light Company ... $50 each [illegible] Bank ... $50 each [illegible] St. Nicholas Bank ... $100 each [illegible] City Bank ... $25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance [illegible] o'clock. [illegible] The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. [illegible] sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 7.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

SYLVESTER STOVER, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—[illegible] and Brussels carpets, piano-forte, elegant French plate pier glasses, &c.—THIS DAY (Monday) at 11 o'clock, at house No. 72 [illegible]-av., near 14th-st., SYLVESTER STOVER & CO. will sell, as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing house-keeping, consisting of [illegible] rosewood parlor suites, in French brocatel, [illegible] do. in hair cloth; marble top centre side and sofa tables, rosewood etageres with mirror front and back, bookcase, French plate pier glasses, oil paintings, lace window curtains, French shades, splendid decorated China vases, French clock, mantel ornaments, velvet tapestry and Brussels carpets, chamber furniture—Rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, enameled chamber suits, marble-top bureaus and washstands, China toilet sets, gilt frame mirrors, lounges, easy chairs, rockers, cottage and other fancy chairs, hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bedding, &c. Dining-room and basement furniture—Extension dining-table, tea tables, spring-seat chairs, sofa, arm-chairs, tea trays, China, glass and crockery ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c. Also, a large variety of kitchen articles. Catalogues at the house. Sale positive, rain or shine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 15 YEARS' LEASE OF THE BUILDING No. 21 WALL-ST.—Corner of Broad. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

WALL AND BROAD STS.—The 15 years' unexpired lease from May, 1856, of the eligible premises known as No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad. Conditions of lease are as follows: Yearly rent for the first five years, $2,900, payable quarterly, and Croton Water Tax; after May 1, 1861, the rent of $[illegible] per annum and water tax, and the lessee to keep the building in good repair. The property now rents for $5,000 per annum, and could easily be made to bring $6,000. For an investment, nothing could be offered which pays so great a profit as this lease. Thus an opportunity is presented seldom to be met with, and should be embraced by those seeking a safe, profitable and permanent investment. First-class City Bonds and Mortgages will be taken for one-half the purchase money. For full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN PACIFIC-STREET, BROOKLYN.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, unless they are previously disposed of, two three-story brick houses and lots on the north side of Pacific-st., Brooklyn, known as Nos. 87 and 89, and distant respectively 288 and [illegible] feet westerly from Henry-st. The lots are 22 feet wide and 50 feet deep, the houses 22 by 36 feet, with a one-story extension building, ten feet deep, and are let until the 1st day of May next, at $550 per annum. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for four years, on interest at seven per cent. per annum. For further particulars inquire of
D. H. NEVINS, Executor,
No. 35 Merchants' Exchange.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF HYPOTHECATED STOCK.—[illegible] shares of the Capital Stock of the CANNEL COAL COMPANY, of Coal River, Virginia, of the par value of $[illegible], will be sold in lots, on THURSDAY, the 7th of February, 1856, at 12½ P. M., by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York. The works on the Company's property are now complete, with houses, cribs and saw mills, and other necessary conveniences for customer and miners, and substantial locks and dams have been constructed on Coal River, partly by appropriations, from the State of Virginia, in order to secure a good navigation from the Company's mines to the Great Kanawha River, the outlet to the Ohio. The coal on this property is of superior quality, and trial shipments have commanded the highest prices in Cincinnati.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—The second trade sale of the NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY, March 20. Catalogues, when ready, can be obtained of Phillips, Sampson & Co., and Little, Brown & Co., Boston; J. B. Lippincott & Co., and M. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia; Wm. Mentlee and Lucas Brothers, Baltimore; Moore, Wilstak, Keys & Co., Cincinnati; J. B. Steel, New-Orleans; A. Morris, Richmond, and of ourselves, which will be forwarded to the trade pre-paid.
LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE AT CLINTON HOTEL.—THIS DAY, (Monday, Feb. 4,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Clinton Hotel, commencing with the dining-room furniture, comprising a very large assortment of china and glass-ware, silver-plated do., rich casters and cutlery, six mahogany dining and extension tables, 100 [illegible] chairs, in oak, several very large size oil-paintings, very valuable. Also all the office and setting-room furniture. Also, if time will permit, all the balance of unsold furniture, comprising about 500 lots. Also all the copper furniture, laundry do., &c., &c. Also about 100 tons coal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE OF YONKERS PROPERTY.—A. H. MULLER will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of DELIA MCMASTER, administratrix of the estate of SARAH A. MCMASTER, deceased, a valuable lot of land, with a two-story double framed house, containing thirteen rooms, very convenient, suitably for a respectable residence, situated on Broadway, in the village of Yonkers. The lot is 50 by 271 feet. Possession 1st of March.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

FARMS FOR SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell, on MONDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the dwelling-house on the premises lately occupied by EZRA [illegible], in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within five minutes' walk of the New-Haven Railroad Station at Port Chester, two farms, on elevated grounds, overlooking the village of Port Chester and Long Island Sound. Sale positive to the highest bidder, under the direction of JOHN ADEE MERRITT, Esq., Administrator.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE SIX-STORY HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND.—With a frame building on the rear of the same, known as No. 118 Sullivan-st., east side, and between Prince and Spring sts., commencing 175 feet south of Prince-st., said lot being 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth.
One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For terms and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in front of the office, No. 7 Broad-st., TWO BLACK PONIES—one is six years old and the other is five years old; warranted sound and gentle; have always been driven together, but may be driven singly; 13 hands high, with harness and trappings all in good order. For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF STREET-SWEEPING MACHINES.—On MONDAY, Feb. 18, at 11 A. M., in 14th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., consisting of 11 pair of wheels, 28 carts, 27 machine carts, 17 sweeping-machines, 8 dirt carts, 3 water carts, 26 cart boxes, 14 cart-box covers, 22 set of cart harness, 9 horse collars, lot of shovels and forks, 4 bridles, 4 pair harness and a lot of blacksmith tools, consisting of anvils, bellows, stocks and dies, vices and benches, drilling machines, portable forge, and a large quantity of old iron.

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on the 20th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large cabinet factory known as Nos. 161, 163 and 165 Attorney-st. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer,
No. 87 Dey-st., corner Greenwich.

GROCERIES, SLEIGH BELLS, CIGARS, LOVOR'S SPERM CANDLES, SOAP.—TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich—Sugar, teas, coffee, sugars, rice, starch, toys, mustard, pencils, paper, knives and forks, clocks, pianos, files, shirt collars, stocks, &c.

J. & H. [illegible], Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., peremptory sale all kinds w. g., blue and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, China, silver plated ware, clothing, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready and goods well packed for shipping.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. [illegible] SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Mortgage Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The undersigned, Agents for the [illegible] White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms, [illegible] liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY.—Having secured a stock of Ice, of a quality superior to that put up by any other Company this Winter, invite independent dealers and shippers to call upon them at their office, No. 351 Broadway, and make their contracts for the ensuing season.
GEO. E. SHERWOOD, President.
SAM. H. SHIRLAW, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.
CAPITAL, $300,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
Office No. 41 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.
B. W. DE LAMATER, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 72 Wall-st., will be attended to.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. ASSETS, $311,383.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.

The Company has complied with the law of the State, and, as special security for the assured in New-York, it has provided for an accruing Trust Fund to the amount of $50,000, to be held by their Bankers, Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., from which losses will be promptly paid, when adjusted at the Agency.
OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
AMBROSE W. THOMPSON, Att'y and Agent.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Assets.	Par Value.	Cash Value.
Cash in hand and at Bankers'	$21,390	$21,390
22 Allegheny County (U. & P.) Bonds	22,000	16,830
22 Allegheny County (A. V.) Bonds	22,000	13,840
33 Delaware Railroad Bonds	33,700	23,400
32 Pittsburg City Six per cents	32,000	20,400
25 Reading Railroad Bonds	12,500	12,000
10 Philadelphia City six per cents	10,000	9,250
Loans on Mortgage—Assessor's sworn value	96,800	31,950
Loans on Collaterals—Value Collateral	53,000	25,600
Bills receivable	6,094	6,094
Balance of Capital secured by Subscription	97,700	97,700
Par Value of Assets	$420,318	
Cash Value of Assets		$311,383

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.—Thomas B. Florence, President, and Edward R. Helmbold, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, being severally duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.
THOMAS B. FLORENCE, President.
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, Secretary.
Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 15th day of November, 1855. CHARLES D. FREEMAN,
Alderman and Justice of the Peace.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Nov. 16, 1855.

Whereas, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has complied with all the requisitions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, by appointing Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, as its Attorney, on whom process of law can be served, and, also, complying with the requirements of said act; now, therefore, I, James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, do hereby certify that Ambrose W. Thompson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, is authorized as Agent of the aforesaid Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, so far as he may be legally empowered by his letter of appointment and the instructions which may be given to him by the said Company.
In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office [L. S.] to be affixed, the day and year above written.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
H. B. HASWELL, Insurance Clerk.

LIFE INSURANCE—ACCUMULATED FUND, $2,230,005 47. LOSSES PAID, $1,336,000 84. DIVIDENDS PAID, $715,[illegible] 66. PERFECT SECURITY AND STRICT ECONOMY are distinguishing features of the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Among the many advantages offered to the public are:
THE SECURITY OF A LARGE ACCUMULATION.
ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.
PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS.
LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS.
RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.
Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.
ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the Office of the Company (corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st.) on and after the 1st day of February next. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d day of February. By order.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 54 Wall-st.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on TUESDAY, the 5th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 5th February prox. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
Jan. 26, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW MERCANTILE AND BUSINESS FIRMS
IN NEED OF FIRE-PROOF SAFES
Will promote their own interest and security, by obtaining
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Now made and sold by the Patentees,
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and
No. 32 Walnut-st. and No. 9 Granite-st., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That HENRY YELVERTON, ROBERT YELVERTON, STEPHEN C. WALKER, and CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, who respectively reside in the City of New-York have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business in the City of New-York, to be conducted under the partnership name or firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN, in which all the parties interested are the said ROBERT YELVERTON, STEPHEN C. WALKER, and CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, who are the general partners, and the said HENRY YELVERTON, who is the special partner; that the said HENRY YELVERTON has contributed the sum of $20,000 in cash, as capital towards the common stock; that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of February, 1856, and to terminate on the 1st day of February, 1861.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.
HENRY YELVERTON,
by ROBERT YELVERTON, his Attorney.
ROBERT YELVERTON,
STEPHEN C. WALKER,
CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.
YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN will occupy the store Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of CONDIT, JENKINS & CO., expires this day by limitation.
JOHN A. CONDIT,
JAMES E. JENKINS,
EDWARD BUTLER.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the Stock Commission business, and the purchase and sale of Insurance Scrip, at No. 24 William-st. JOHN A. CONDIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock Commission business, at No. 61 Beaver-st., under the name and firm of JENKINS & BUTLER. JAMES E. JENKINS,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1856. EDWARD BUTLER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, late of the firm of GILBERT, COE & JOHNSON, have this day associated themselves in business under the firm of H. A. JOHNSON & CO. H. A. JOHNSON,
WM. S. NICHOLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED will devote his attention to the purchase of Railroad Iron in London during the ensuing Summer, and will be happy to receive orders direct or through his agents, H. A. JOHNSON & CO.
WILLIAM H. GILBERT.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

EARL & BARTHOLOMEW—Have this day admitted GEORGE C. PARKER as a partner in their business, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., at their old stand, No. 190 Greenwich-st., between Vesey and Fulton sts., where they will keep a full assortment of first-class FISH and PROVISIONS constantly on hand.
DAVID M. EARL,
JAMES S. BARTHOLOMEW,
GEORGE C. PARKER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

REMOVAL.—CLARK & WEST have removed their business to the lofts corner of Duane and Church sts.
JANUARY 12, 1856.

CLARK & WEST have admitted MARVIN R. MAXWELL and WILLIAM B. DAVIS as partners in their business, from Jan. 4, 1856. The firm will hereafter be CLARK, WEST & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of CURTIS & RAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
M. L. CURTIS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. E. C. RAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of CURTIS & ALEXANDER, in the business of manufacturing and selling Gas Fixtures, at No. 12 Canal-st.
M. L. CURTIS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1856. H. R. ALEXANDER.

NOTICE.—Mr. THEODORE S. LITTELL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856. E. B. LITTELL & CO.

MR. JOHN SLOANE has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.—Feb. 1, 1856.
W. & J. SLOANE.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—McKESSON & ROBBINS have removed from the old stand, No. 127 Maiden-lane, to their new stores, Nos. 91 and 93 Fulton-st., four doors below William, where they will continue the wholesale Drug business as heretofore, with increased facilities.

REMOVAL.—THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed their down-town office to No. 23 Wall-st., under the Howard Insurance Company. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.
DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
The rare medicinal virtues, and astonishing efficacy of this invaluable preparation, is immediately evidenced in cases where an impoverished and depraved condition of the blood causes eruptions, blotches and sores, to break out upon the surface of the body. Its operation is speedy, while its effects are permanent, healing and renovating. Prepared and for sale by
A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARKS, No. 304 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—No. 3 Division-st., New-York.—This is no quack remedy—it is the result of the highest medical attainments of one of old Columbia's most gifted graduates. It is the result of twenty years' constant practice, careful experiment and deep study. The basis originated in the mind of JOHN HUNTER, whose eminent success in venereal practice won him a world-wide reputation, and induced the British Government to take him under its patronage in 1790. It cures private diseases when the treatment of physicians and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rapid and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. This is what I claim for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect, has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that I am not consulted by druggists, chemists, physicians and bookworms of every grade. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st.

RICORD'S PRACTICE—CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, ETC.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with Ricord of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, (as usual, free of charge,) confidentially, for the treatment and cure of diseases, at his conveniently-located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, (who is unquestionably the first living surgeon in all derangements of the Sexual System,) together with his many efficient remedies, render failure impossible. Diseases of the Rectum (piles, fistula) also cured. Treatment by letter, and the remedies, securely sealed, forwarded. Consultations en Français. Office hours from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 9, daily. See Evening Express and Sunday Times, for particulars. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 245 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gleet, strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of $500. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put up in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and 14th-st.

DEAFNESS CURED.—The following is taken from Scott's Weekly: "DEAFNESS.—We understand that the success which has followed the use of SCARPA'S ACOUSTIC OIL, in cases of Deafness, has been astonishing, thousands of persons having been cured, whose cases were considered hopeless. The calls for this medicine are from all parts of the country, it being, we believe, the only article before the public for the cure of that distressing disease."
Be particular to buy of A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and W. E. HAGAN, Troy; LOUDEN & CO., No. 84 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 10 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the Camphorated Transparent Plaster to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne—C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court; J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad; J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer. R. B. NEWMAN, Proprietor,
Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice, 308 Hudson-st.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—JOHN S. WILLARD against H. W. HORTON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and sixty-three dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the 31st day of December, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, December 31, 1855.
LIVINGSTON K. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The said complaint was filed in said Clerk's Office Jan. 3, 1856. [ja7-law6wM*] L. K. MILLER, Attorney.

CONICAL BURR STONE MILLS FLOUR is so superior it commands in New-York a preference of half a dollar a barrel. Between fifty and sixty premium medals have been awarded to the Mills and the Flour, and almost a volume of testimonials. Warehouse of Flour and Mills, No. 191 Duane-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.
1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.
2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 8 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 A. M.
3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN;
At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.
Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:35 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.
Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see Pathfinder Railway Guide.
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.
Through Way Train, 12 M., Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.
The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.
Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be reopened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers.
J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M., lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($[illegible]) and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information, concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—An Express train for Providence will leave Hartford after the arrival of the Afternoon Express train from New-York, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—to commence on THURSDAY, Jan. 24, 1856.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.
EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—FIFTY POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River the well-known and favorite steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. CHAS. S. BOGGS, U. S. Navy. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, Captain J. F. WATKINS, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., N. R.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. 50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9th AND 24th OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route.
Through rates of fare to San Francisco,
First Cabin ... $[illegible]
Second Cabin ... [illegible]
Steerage ... 75
The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased; not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended.
For information or passage apply to JAMES W. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY—No. 124 BROADWAY.—For CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, and CHINA, per steamer ILLINOIS, Feb. 5, in charge of special messenger. Freight received until 12 o'clock, small parcels and letters until 1½ o'clock day of sailing.
W. H. HALL, Agent, No. 124 Broadway.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible].
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Nov. 28 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 1 ... 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 15 ... 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 29 ... 1855
Saturday, Jan. 5 ... 1856	Saturday, Jan. 12 ... 1856
Saturday, Jan. 19 ... 1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23 ... 1856
Saturday, Feb. 2 ... 1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6 ... 1856
Saturday, Feb. 16 ... 1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20 ... 1856
Saturday, Mar. 1 ... 1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5 ... 1856
Saturday, Mar. 15 ... 1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19 ... 1856
Saturday, Mar. 29 ... 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2 ... 1856
Saturday, Apr. 12 ... 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16 ... 1856
Saturday, Apr. 26 ... 1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30 ... 1856
Saturday, May 10 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 14 ... 1856
Saturday, May 24 ... 1856	Wednesday, May 28 ... 1856
	Wednesday, June 11 ... 1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.
NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AMERICA, Little, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Jan. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York ... Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Ryrie, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York. Wednesday, Mar. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW;
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH ... Saturday, 26th January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK ... Saturday.
GLASGOW ... Saturday.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of Passage—First Cabin ... $130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin ... 75
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, 7th.
For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 53 Broadway.
P. S.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail March 8.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Africa, NEIL SHANNON, commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth of February, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9½ A. M. The Persia will sail on the 20th February.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES W. CROSLEY, plaintiff, against HENRY ROGERS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in this City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 27th day of September, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 28, 1856.
WILLIAM R. STAFFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 67 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 29th day of January, 1856.
WILLIAM R. STAFFORD,
f4-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE W. BAKER, plaintiff, against HENRY ROGERS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, No. 67 Wall-st., in this City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred dollars, with interest from the 10th day of November, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1856.
WILLIAM R. STAFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 67 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 29th day of January, 1856.
f4-law6wM* WILLIAM R. STAFFORD, Pl'ff's Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN A. UBSDELL, CHARLES PIERSON, WILLIAM BARR and JAMES DUNCAN against PATRICK BRICE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 335 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars with interest from the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action. D. McMAHON,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 335 Broadway,
Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1855. City of New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 14th day of December, 1855. ja7-law16wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—HELEN ROBINSON, by WILLIAM BAILEY, her next friend, against WILLIAM M. ROBINSON.—Summons for relief.—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM M. ROBINSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 12th day of January, 1856, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January, 1856. W. K. THORN,
ja14-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC M. RUMPH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of JOHN J. HEBARD, No. 154 South 2d-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of February next.—Dated Aug. 14, 1855. MARGARET RUMPH, } Administrators.
JOHN J. HEBARD, }
au20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McWILLIAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the offices of STORRS & SEDGWICK, No. 29 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1856.
MARGARET A. McWILLIAM, } Administrators.
ja7-law6mM* JAMES E. JENKINS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER C. WORTH, late of the City of New-York, seaman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 239 Fourth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. 24, 1855.
no26-law6mM EDWARD S. WORTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH W. SIBELL, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 8, 1856.
ja7-law6mM* ALFRED CLOCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES UGLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 109 East Thirty-ninth-street, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 12, 1855.
n13-law6mM* JAMES UGLOW, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the Third-avenue, and excluding such parts thereof as are within the new Central Park, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to GEORGE B. SMITH, our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 5 Tryon-row, in this City, on or before the 18th day of January, 1856.
Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said estimate and assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 19th day of January, 1856.
Third.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our Report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 9th day of February, 1856.
Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All that area or district of land bounded on the northwest by the easterly line of the Third-avenue, on the southeast by the East River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street. And also all that area or district of land bounded on the southeast by the westerly line of the Eighth-avenue, on the northwest partly by the Hudson River Railroad and partly by the Hudson River, on the northeast by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-eighth-street, and on the southwest by the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh-street and Sixty-sixth-street.
Fifth.—That our Report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said Report be confirmed.
New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.
GEO. B. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD,

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-FOURTH-STREET, from the Hudson River to the East River, (except such parts as lay within the boundaries of the Central Park,) in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN NATHAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Chambers-street, (second-story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 17th day of January, 1856.
Second.—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 18th day of January, 1856.
Third.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856.
Fourth.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces, or parcels of land situated in the said City, between the line of the East River, and the easterly line or side of the 4th-av., and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 64th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof. And also all those other pieces or parcels of land situated in said City, between the westerly line or side of the Eighth-avenue and the line of the Hudson River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of Sixty-fourth-street to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.
Fifth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in said City, on Saturday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
JONATHAN NATHAN, }
P. G. HOWARD, } Commissioners.
J. W. ALLEN, }
New-York, Dec. 26, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, where not already opened, from the Hudson River to the East River, and excluding such parts thereof as are within the New Central Park, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses, by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the Supreme Court Chambers, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M. GEO. B. SMITH,
CLARENCE D. SACKETT, } Commissioners.
MATHIAS BLOODGOOD,
New-York, Jan. 28, 1856.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given that Major ROGERS, of the township of Alexandria, in the County of Hunterdon, and State of New-Jersey, on the 19th instant, made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Jan. 22, 1856.
JOHN T. BIRD, Assignee.

SUPREME COURT.—State of New-York.—ROBERT EMMETT, F. COLLINS and GEORGE H. PURSER, Trustees of EDWARD BONNAFFE and AUGUSTE BONNAFFE, non-resident debtors, against JOACHIM HEYDECKER and EDWARD BOISGERARD.—Money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant, EDWARD BOISGERARD: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is this day filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and eighty-eight dollars and thirty-three cents, ($488 33,) with interest from the 29th day of August, 1848; and also for the further sum of four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, ($4,333 33,) with interest from the first day of September, 1848, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, March 14, 1854.
n19-law12wM* S. B. H. JUDAH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—THE MANHATTAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION against ROBERT WARD and BRIDGET his wife, JOHN E. CANAVELLO and ANNETTE his wife, LUKE HENRY, BENJAMIN J. BEAME, and JOHN R. SCOLES.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, ROBERT WARD and BRIDGET, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 10th day of January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 31 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June, 1855. ABRAHAM R. TAPPEN,
ja28-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, plaintiff, against CHARLES F. DIETZ, THOMAS S. DENIKE, TIMOTHY M. INGRAHAM, Sallie A. Middleton, Mary Middleton, Fannie Middleton, Levi P. Rose, Edwin Beers, and Richard Imlay, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants severally: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 3 Front-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 13, 1855.
WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff in person.
ja21-law6wM* No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

THE COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM, Plaintiff, against JOSEPH A. DAVIDSON, SALLIE A. MIDDLETON, MARY MIDDLETON, FANNIE MIDDLETON, Levi P. Rose, Richard Imlay, Timothy M. Ingraham, Edwin Beers, and Thomas S. Denike, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Front-st., in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 13, 1855.
ja21-law6wM* WILLIAM M. INGRAHAM,
Plaintiff in Person, No. 3 Front-st., Brooklyn.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK CASEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the factory of JAS. R. PRENTICE & CO., corner of Raymond and Bolivar sts., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1856. MICHAEL CASEY, Executor.
ja14-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DOUDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to JOHN W. MILLER, at his office, No. 449 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1855.
JOHN W. MILLER, Administrator.
[illegible]-law6mM* MARGARET DOUDS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES M. SIMONSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June, 1856, next.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1855.
JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Executor.
SARAH ANN SIMONSON, Executrix,
d17-law6mM* Of CHAS. M. SIMONSON, Dec'd.

New-York Daily Times.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN CINCINNATI.

Examination before the United States Commissioner—The Claim of Freedom—Discussion [illegible].

From the Cincinnati Columbian, Jan. 31.

The party of fugitive slaves, consisting of two men, two women and three children, were, yesterday morning, brought in custody by the United States Marshal before United States Commissioner [illegible].

[illegible] Finnell, of Covington, and Col. Chambers, [illegible], appeared for the claimants, Mr. Marshall [illegible] Mr. Wood. Messrs. Jolliffe & Gitchell appeared for the defendants.

The two men, Simon Garner and Robert Garner, and the eldest woman, Mary Garner, wife of Simon, are claimed by Mr. Marshall. Margaret Garner, against whom the Coroner's jury on Tuesday evening found a verdict of murder, with her three remaining children, are claimed by Mr. Gaines.

On the opening of the Court, Mr. Jolliffe applied for a postponement that the defence might have time to obtain witnesses. By those witnesses he [illegible] to prove that the woman Mary Garner, [illegible] been over to this city with the [illegible] consent and command of her alleged owners, for the purpose of marketing, etc.; that the young man, Robert Garner, three years ago, was in this city employed for four days driving hogs, and though he thought the evidence might not prove so clear, he expected to prove similar facts of the other adult parties. He asked the Court for time to obtain witnesses.

Col. Chambers opposed the application and insisted that the examination should proceed. He expected every possible obstruction.

Mr. Jolliffe explained that the writ of *habeas corpus* had intercepted the proceedings; he had never seen his clients until the previous afternoon. He expected the same courtesy as would be granted in a case of $10,000 in money or an estate.

Col. Chambers insisted on a professional show, in writing, of the names of the witnesses, and what was expected to be proved by them.

A considerable time was occupied while Mr. Jolliffe took the affidavits of his clients. The allegations in the affidavit of the elder woman, Mary Garner, are as follows:

About five years ago, Geo. Warrington, of Covington, hired her of James Marshall, who claims her as his slave. She heard Warrington ask Marshall if he was afraid she would run away. Marshall replied that she might pass and repass to Cincinnati whenever she pleased; he had no fear of her running away. She lived in Covington with Warrington more than twelve months; during that time she frequently came to Cincinnati to attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she is a member. She never concealed her coming from Warrington or any other person, and Warrington was frequently aware of her passage to Cincinnati; she never heard of any objection to her crossing the river; she also sometimes came to market in Cincinnati with Warrington; at other times with both his wife and sister; Benjamin Connelly, Mrs. Warrington's brother, knows of her so passing; also, Mr. Kanaday, of the Covington ferry-boat. Having been in jail, without the means of obtaining witnesses, she prays the Court to protect her in her rights.

On the application of Col. Chambers, Mr. Pollock was appointed Reporter for the Court. It was also decided that the case involving Mr. Marshall's claim of ownership should be first examined.

The affidavit of Robert Garner was then read by Mr. Jolliffe. It alleges that five weeks before last Christmas, Thomas Marshall, son of Marshall who claims to be their owner, brought him over to Cincinnati, and kept him here about five hours. About four years ago, Wm. Timberlake, a store-keeper in Covington, had him in hire, and brought him over to Ohio to measure wheat; he was then in Ohio from Monday to Saturday. James Marshall, four years since, brought him to this side to drive hogs, and he then staid on the Ohio side four days and five nights. He was also hired to Foor, of Covington, and by his directions carried a trunk to Cincinnati. Deponent asks time to obtain witnesses in proof of these facts.

Col. Chambers denied that any right of freedom accrued to a slave by his owner bringing him over to Ohio, when the slave voluntarily returned.

Mr. Jolliffe contended that a slave brought to the soil of Ohio by his owner, or the agent of the owner, became free, and that freedom no after act could take away.

The affidavit of Margaret Garner was then read; it alleges that John Gaines, who claims her as his slave, brought her when she was a small girl to Ohio, to nurse his daughter, and that she remained in Cincinnati until the evening. She expects to prove this fact by Mr. Gaines, now in Oregon, and asks a continuance until his evidence can be obtained. She also deposes that her children, William, Samuel and Cilla, were born after her having been thus brought into Ohio.

In the case of Mary Garner, the Commissioner said that the case ought to be carefully considered, as it was not an ordinary one. The question in hand is not one of dollars and cents, but of liberty. A reasonable time to bring in testimony is asked for. The points raised in the affidavits and the genuineness of the statements there raised, he was not then called upon now to declare, but with respect to the time requested, precedent, as well as his own feelings, would govern him; the Court would do what was just and right.

The point raised by the defence, on behalf of Mary Garner, was an important one, and the Court would consider its relation to the other cases. It was a question that ought to be fully and fairly investigated. The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, the prisoners in the meantime being remanded into the custody of the United States Marshal.

The position of the case at the adjournment was this: Mr. Jolliffe, the counsel for the defence, claimed that any slave passing into the Free State of Ohio, with the consent of his or her owner, or his agent, which an individual is who hires a slave, becomes free by the act. The freedom of an individual once gained can never be lost, except in case of punishment for crime.

This principle of the perpetuity of freedom is sanctioned by custom, the spirit of our laws, the laws of civilized nations, and the Constitution of this State, which instrument declares that no involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall exist within the borders of Ohio. On this ground Mr. Jolliffe contends that Mary Garner, Robert Garner, and Margaret Garner, are all free persons, and were so when arrested by the U. S. Marshal.

In opposition to this, Col. Chambers laid down the position that whatever rights a slave might acquire by entering, with his owner's knowledge and consent, a Free State, they were forfeited when he voluntarily returned to Slavery. This position the counsel for the claimants did not argue.

Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed outside of the Court by several colored persons, both male and female, because an officer stationed at the door refused to permit any of them to enter. At the adjournment of Court a considerable police force was ready to escort the fugitives to jail, for whom an omnibus was waiting at the door. A considerable crowd collected outside, and when the officers attempted to clear a road to the vehicle, considerable opposition was shown. Some scuffling and fighting took place, and one or two parties were taken to the Hammond-street Station-house by the officers, apparently for the purpose of creating a diversion. Four or five decently dressed colored women in the crowd seemed the most bent upon resistance and opposition. When a road was cleared to the omnibus, the fugitives were conducted inside, the police mounted the steps and the top, and a number surrounded it; then the prisoners were taken off. It is evident that much irritable feeling exists, but the disposition evinced by Commissioner Pendery, to act fairly toward all parties, and to view the question in a kindly light toward the fugitives and their friends, while he faithfully discharges the severe duties of his office, will doubtless assist in allaying agitation.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

POROUS FLEXIBLE PLASTER [illegible]

[illegible]

would command for them a large share of public patronage.

They have already become favorably known in England, France, Holland, and in the city of Hamburg; in Rio de Janeiro, in Rio Grande do Sul, in the Brazils, in the city of Assumption, in Paraguay; in Montevideo, in Lima and Bogota; their sale has become great in the latter city, in San Francisco and at Valparaiso; in every country where they have been introduced, they have proved a blessing to the afflicted. Merchants can at once perceive their importance as an article of commerce.

DR. I. T. HENDERSON'S LETTER.

FARMVILLE, La., March 6, 1850.

DR. T. ALLCOCK—*Sir*: I have been suffering under a severe attack of neuralgic disease of my bowels for years, with hypertrophy of the heart, and have tried everything known to the practice of medicine from the very best M. D.'s; but truth prompts me to say that your plasters have given me more permanent relief than anything else I have used, and I believe will produce a perfect cure. I am wonderfully pleased with the counter-irritant effect of your plaster, for it is produced in such a mild and gradual way, as well as the invigorating action it gives to the capillary circulation around the parts to which they are applied, with the great nervous sedative influence they exert upon all nervous diseases.

In conclusion, permit me to say, that I have had experience of the qualities of the plasters heretofore in use, but must place yours at the head of them all. Every medical man who becomes acquainted with them will assuredly recommend his patients to use no other than the Medicated India Rubber Plaster of Dr. Allcock.

Yours very truly,

I. T. HENDERSON, M. D.

A man came into the store a few days ago, and said he had bought one of a druggist in South America, and that it cured him of a lame shoulder, when everything else had failed to help him; that he must always have a few on hand—that he would not begrudge fifty dollars for one, so valuable did he esteem them. He bought two dozen of them.

A female was taken suddenly with pain in the back, just above the kidneys; liniment and cupping were used, but she could not stir without screaming out. Her doctor bethought himself of ALLCOCK'S plasters, and had one placed on the part. In one hour the pain entirely left her and she walked quite well, being only weak from the cupping and the sickness in consequence of the great pain experienced. She had no return.

The Plasters are sold at 25 cents each, by

T. ALLCOCK & CO.,
Brandreth Building.

At No. 296 Bowery and No. 241 Hudson-street, and by all druggists in the City and Country.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will be produced at this house a new grand historical Irish Drama, from the pen of that successful author, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, entitled the "Invasion of Ireland, or the Oath of MacMurrough." The Manager, with his usual energy and liberality, has spared neither pains nor expense in placing it effectively upon the stage. The Pantomime of "Asphodel" will be performed with it all the week.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A New Class in Phrenology will be formed on Tuesday evening next at the Cabinet, where gentlemen and ladies may obtain a practical knowledge of this most useful and interesting science. For particulars, inquire of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Professional examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily, at FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 128 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 5th page.

MARRIED.

At Yorkville, on Thursday, Jan. 17, by Rev. S. C. Perry, WILLIAM [illegible], Esq., of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. VIRGINIA [illegible], of New-York City.

☞ Detroit papers please copy.

At Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, by Rev. J. H. Pitcher, Mr. JOHN L. [illegible], of Claverack, and Miss J. M. [illegible], of New-York City.

In Camden, Mich., on Sunday, Jan. 27, by A. E. Richmond, Esq., Mr. ASA PARKER, of Sycamore, Ill., to Mrs. CLIMENA PARKER, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 2, CLARA ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. S. Tompkins, and granddaughter of Wm. Close, in the 2d year of her age.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 3, of inflammation of the brain, THOMAS H. FERRIS, Jr., aged 3 years, 7 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Mangin-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Sleep on, dear Tommy,
Thy father mourns thy loss,
Thy mother's heart is breaking.
But God has called him to his arms,
To worship with our Jesus.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, Mrs. ADALINE [illegible] STACY, widow of the late Eldridge G. Stacy, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) between 6th and 7th avs., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, of congestion of the lungs, after a painful illness, LAURA WARE, daughter of E. R. Ware, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the father, No. 115 4th-st., at 12 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 5th inst.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, JACOB A. BOCME, aged 50 years and 11 months.

The friends of the family, the members of American Flag Chapter, No. 84, O. U. A., and the members of the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 380 7th-av., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2½ o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 2, WILLIAM L. SHARDLOW, Jr., aged 29 years, 7 months and 21 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 276 Madison-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Jan. 31, at No. 59 North 2d-st., [illegible] DAVIS, aged 67 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Westchester, on Sunday morning, at the residence of his grandfather, Thomas Timpson, Sr., Esq., JOHN W. ADEE, son of the late Wm. Adee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will be in attendance at the Williamsbridge Station on the arrival of the Harlem Railroad train, which leaves the City at 9 o'clock A. M.

At Great Neck, L. I., on Saturday morning, Feb. 2, ELIJAH PECK, Jr., in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, Flushing, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 1, CHARLIE, twin son of Robert and Mary E. Squires, aged 2 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 194 West 30th-st., on Monday morning, Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock.

At Newburg, on Friday, Feb. 1, of consumption, DAVID CAMPBELL, aged 40 years, formerly of Londonderry, Ireland.

Funeral at Newburg, from the house of B. B. Chambers, in Grand-st., near 2d, on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, by taking the 12 M. train of the Hudson River Railroad. They can return by the Evening Express.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Feb. 2.

$1,000	Virginia 6s......	95	1413	Erie Railroad.... [illegible]	53¾
[illegible]	Missouri 6s......	85½	10	do..............	53¾
[illegible]	do..............	85¼	1521	do............c	53¾
2,000	do.........s30	85	400	do..........s30	53½
6,000	Califor. 7s, '70 [illegible]	84	50	do...........b3	53¾
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	94¾	100	do...........s3	53¾
1,000	do..........b3	95	100	do..........b30	53¾
[illegible]	City 6s, '70......	99½	100	do..........s30	53½
2,000	Har. 1st mt. bds.	81	400	do............c	53¾
1,000	[illegible]	87½	300	do..........b30	53¾
1,000	H. R. 2d Mt. Bs..c	88	50	do..........s10	53¾
1,000	H. R. 3d Mt. Bs..	64	10	Cleve., C. & Cin....	90½
20,000	Ill. C. R.R. Bs. b60	83	5	do..............	100
500	do..............	81¾	81	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	62
20,500	do...........b3	82	200	Long Island R.R. b60	22
4,500	do..............	81¾	200	do..........s10	21½
5,000	do..........b30	82¾	200	do..........b60	22½
1,000	Ill. Frd. bs with p.	86	200	Harlem Railroad...	17¾
7,700	T. H. & A. 2d m.b.	75	200	do..........b60	18
20	Bank of N. America	102	200	do..........b30	17¾
100	Canton Co........	23¾	50	Harlem Preferred.	39
200	do..........b60	23	200	Reading Railroad...	87
50	do..............	23¼	300	do..........s30	87
[illegible]	Ga. & Ch. R. R....	109¾	1000	do..............	86¾
5	do..............	110	100	do..........s10	86¾
5	do..............	109¾	200	do............c	86¾
100	Flor. & Key. Jt. St.	¾	25	Hudson River R. R.	30
500	do..............	[illegible]	100	do..........b60	30½
300	Nic. Trans. Co....	23	135	Michigan Cen. R. R.	90¼
300	do..........s60	22½	50	do..........b60	90½
200	do..........s30	23	55	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	88¾
100	do..........b10	23¼	20	do..............	88¾
150	do..........b60	23½	345	do..............	89
100	do..........b30	23¼	25	do..............	89½
200	do..............	23¾	43	do..............	88¾
100	do..........b60	23	200	do..........b60	89½
[illegible]	do..........b60	23	100	do..........s30	89
[illegible]	do..............	[illegible]	100	do..............	[illegible]
[illegible]	do..............	22½	50	Panama R. R....b60	100¾
[illegible]	Penna. Coal Co. [illegible]	101½	[illegible]	do..............	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal Co....	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do..............	[illegible]	[illegible]	do..........b60	81¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s.......	95	200	Erie Railroad....s10	53¾
2,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs. b3	83	200	do..........b60	53¾
50	Cumb'd Coal Co...	23¾	110	do............c	53¾
100	Nicar. Trans. Co. s3	22¾	200	do..........s60	53¾
130	Flor. & Key Joint b3	¾	100	do...........s3	53¾
10	Cleve. C. & Cin....	100	250	do..........b10	53¾
100	Mic. S. & N.Ia.R. b60	89¾	200	do...........b3	53¾
100	do...........b3	89	100	do..............	53¾
150	do..............	89	250	do..........b60	53¾
7	do..............	88¾	37	Harlem Preferred..	39½
100	Harlem Railr'd..b60	17¾	55	Hudson River R.R.	30
100	do..............	17¾	100	do..........s30	30

MONDAY, Feb. 4—A. M.

The mails by the steamer *Arabia*, at Boston from Liverpool Jan. 19, were delivered at our Post-Office yesterday afternoon. The newspaper and circular accounts, as well as the information which we derive from our private correspondents, and from passengers who came out in this steamer, greatly strengthen the telegraphic summary from Halifax, that an early Peace is relied upon from the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian ultimatum. The Vienna official dispatch to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which was received and made public at Paris on Thursday, Jan. 17, is expressed in stronger and more decided terms than that of Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR to the British Government. And so are the newspaper dispatches from Berlin and Vienna. The terms employed in the communication to the French Government are, that the terms were accepted at St. Petersburg "pure and simple," *as the preliminaries of Peace*. The construction of Sir H. SEYMOUR's dispatch is that they were accepted *as the basis of negotiations*. The doubts to which the latter gave rise, after the first flash of excitement on the London Stock Exchange, as to the good faith of Russia—recollecting that she had defeated the end of a somewhat similar acceptance of terms last Winter—produced a reaction in the Funds of about ½@¾ ₩ cent. But we understand that telegraphic advices from London to Saturday, 19th January, were received yesterday to the effect that Consols had again touched 90 ₩ cent. The editorial commentaries on the news in the London papers draw the distinction between the proceeding last Winter and the terms of the present proposition—while admitting that there is sufficient doubt of the result, to induce no relaxation on the part of the English Government in preparing vigorously for the campaign of 1856. In Paris the extreme rise in the *Rente* was about 5 ₩ cent. from Wednesday, or 6 ₩ cent. from the lowest point by the previous steamer, say 68.50 for the Threes, against 62.45. The reaction was to 67, followed by another advance to 67.75. The shares of the *Crédit Mobilier* was to 1,410 francs; 500 francs being the par, with the utmost activity in Railway securities, of which it is stated no less than 350 millions of dollars have been added to the Empire since the *coup d'état* of LOUIS NAPOLEON in December, 1851. The advances upon these by the Bank of France amounted, two years afterwards, to $69,140,000. The French budget for 1856 has been reported to the Emperor by the Minister of Finance. It shows a high degree of prosperity in the ordinary trade revenues, and available extraordinary resources for the war expenditures of 1856, in

Surplus from Loans paid in..........	$24,000,000
Instalments to come in..............	82,400,000
Total extraordinary means.........	$106,400,000

The English Bank return to the 12th January shows a further reduction of coin of $595,000. *The receipts of Australian Gold between the 12th* and 19th at London were $1,675,000. No change was made at the meeting of the Directors on Thursday, 17th, in the rate of discount. The subject of one-pound notes had been fully discussed in financial circles in the early part of the week, previous to the Peace news. The Money market continued active; for Discounts 6 ₩ cent.; on Stocks 5 ₩ cent. The Discounts of the Bank which ran out between the 5th and 12th and were not renewed amounted to $12,280,000. The amount advanced on Government Securities increased $12,875,000.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3..........	$18,355,549	$4,644,455	$11,299,834
Nov. 10.........	17,679,564	4,982,995	11,204,488
Nov. 17.........	17,787,150	5,209,580	11,268,224
Nov. 24.........	18,651,439	5,492,645	11,189,957
Dec. 1..........	18,868,797	5,505,480	11,227,107
Dec. 8..........	18,141,960	5,759,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15.........	18,369,761	6,556,625	11,006,338
Dec. 22.........	19,204,128	6,464,705	10,981,745
Dec. 29.........	19,177,860	5,969,850	10,890,118
Jan. 5..........	19,871,874	5,520,375	10,536,909
Jan. 12.........	17,415,554	4,887,065	10,416,951

The Stock Exchange at London was partially strengthened by the rumor of Bank relief through the issue of £1 notes, and like that of Paris, gained some degree of firmness before the important advices made public on Thursday morning. The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 11th January:

Jan.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 12....	85¾....	86	86	86	86¼....	86½
Mon. 14....	85¾....	86¼	86¼	85¾	86¾....	86½
Tues. 15....	86½....	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¾....	86¾
Wed. 16....	87¼....	87½	87½	87½	87¾....	87½
Thur. 17....	87¼....	90½	90½	87¾	90¾....	90¾
Fri. 18....	89½....	89¾	89½	89¾	90¼....	90

Our circular advices in regard to Cotton and Grain at Liverpool correspond with the Telegraphic summary. The best informed among them about Breadstuffs say, that the market was brought to a complete stand on Friday. The tenor of the Cotton news authorized the belief that on the receipt of the diminished estimates of the crop on this side which went out week before last, a further advance will be realized without some unlooked-for contradiction of the political news from Vienna. Of American Stocks, the following brief circular from Mr. SATTERTHWAITE presents the best view. It will not escape remark that no allusion is made to the President's Message, which, with the most warlike construction that could be put upon it, scarcely influenced the English Funds an eighth ₩ cent. It was made public in London on Monday, Jan. 14:

"Since our last the intelligence of the acceptance by Russia of the terms of peace offered by the Allies has produced an extraordinary change in Consols and all English and French Securities. The effect of peace operates so directly on our own Stocks, that attention has hitherto been almost exclusively directed to them, and we have very little activity to note in American Securities. The sellers at low prices have, however, in most cases withdrawn their orders, or raised their limits to prices more in accordance with the actual New-York rates. The Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad are in strong request at higher rates with very few offering. The Shares have been done at 4½, and close buyers at 4 dis."

Under the general head of the London Stock Exchange we have copied in another place the reports of the leading Money writers on the *excitement and prices which followed the first announcement* of the Peace news.

The official Custom-House returns of the *Foreign Trade at the port of New-York* for the month of January are more decidedly favorable to a moderate Importation than was indicated by the informal weekly returns for the four weeks heretofore presented. The totals for the month are:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct..	$12,556,488
Dutiable Goods, warehoused..........	1,639,254
Free Goods..........................	1,341,808
Total entries, January, 1856.........	$15,533,760 (?)
Against January, 1855...............	12,855,542
Against January, 1854...............	19,818,464

The Goods withdrawn from Public Store during the month amounted to $2,345,618, or $720,364 more than went into Store—so that the total of Goods marketed amount to $16,244,064. There was entered during the month, not included in the above, Foreign Specie and Bullion to the value of $54,364.

The Exports of the month of January were in—

Domestic Produce..................	$5,257,666
Foreign Reëxported................	302,644
In Specie.........................	105,684

We annex our usual monthly Import, Export and California Gold Tables, commencing with the current Treasury Year, July 1, 1855, and comparing with the corresponding seven months of the previous Treasury Year. It will be noticed that the Import list, although considerably increased since October, foots up, in the aggregate, only $6,406,000, or, about 6 ₩ cent. ahead of last year, while the Exports of Domestic Produce show an *increase* of $10,648,000, and the Specie Export a *decrease* of $10,480,000. If to the increase at this port in Domestic Produce, we add an increase in Cotton from the Southern ports of the new crop, since 1st of September, of 382,000 bales, the seven months of the Treasury Year present—without reckoning the large increase in Grain and Flour from Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.—a difference of about TWENTY-FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in favor of the present year, with a reasonable prospect that it will be more than doubled by the 30th of June.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July..............	$16,240,000	$20,084,000
August............	16,458,000	22,812,000
September.........	18,915,000	14,108,000
October...........	15,551,000	10,949,000
November..........	11,983,000	8,598,000
December..........	15,416,000	9,277,000
January...........	15,523,000	12,855,000
Total, 7 months...	$105,086,000	$98,680,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855-6. From July 1, '55.	1854-5. From July 1, '54.
July..............	$3,961,000	$3,768,000
August............	4,981,000	4,467,000
September.........	5,229,000	3,772,000
October...........	6,614,000	4,672,000
November..........	8,344,000	4,680,000
December..........	8,820,000	5,508,000
January...........	5,258,000	4,997,000
Total, 7 months...	$42,507,000	$31,864,000
Foreign reëxported.	2,920,000	4,466,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
July..............	$2,923,000	$3,922,000
August............	2,600,000	4,548,000
September.........	1,882,000	6,547,000
October...........	1,188,000	3,859,000
November..........	1,012,000	3,588,000
December..........	987,000	57,000
January...........	105,000	156,000
Total for 7 months.	$10,647,000	$21,127,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
Domestic Produce	$42,507,000	$31,864,000
Foreign reëxported	2,920,000	4,466,000
Specie	10,647,000	21,127,000
Total 7 months.	$56,074,000	$57,457,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE OF U. STATES AT NEW-YORK.

	1855-56. From July 1, '55.	1854-55. From July 1, '54.
July..............	$3,787,842	$4,015,745
August............	4,290,796	5,214,630
September.........	3,523,879	3,439,493
October...........	3,329,195	2,402,115
November..........	2,171,708	1,751,024
December..........	2,984,942	1,505,920
January...........	3,683,656	2,560,038
Total 7 months..	$23,771,028	$20,888,970

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA AT NEW-YORK.

1855-56.	Manifests.	1854-55.	Manifests.
July 5.........	$828,972	July 10.........	$1,144,872
July 11.........	889,613	July 12.........	1,097,355
July 26.........	1,805,477	July 23.........	200,000
Aug. 5.........	940,085	July 24.........	1,784,301
Aug. 11.........	904,480	Aug. 7.........	668,875
Aug. 3[illegible].........	1,285,616	Aug. 11.........	1,127,028
Aug. 26.........	712,000	Aug. 24.........	1,996,000
Sept. 8.........	1,005,597	Sept. 8.........	1,012,000
Sept. 11.........	979,384	Sept. 12.........	1,088,786
Oct. 1.........	1,788,599	Sept. 22.........	990,800
Oct. 15.........	461,528	Sept. 27.........	1,202,272
Oct. 16.........	1,395,432	Oct. 8.........	960,491
Oct. 30.........	1,670,477	Oct. 12.........	598,490
Nov. 3.........	100,000	Oct. 27.........	1,372,792
Nov. 13.........	1,654,008	Nov. 9.........	1,639,283
Nov. 29.........	1,889,509	Nov. 14.........	564,405
Dec. 11.........	226,201	Nov. 24.........	1,508,644
Dec. 15.........	1,503,358	Dec. 2.........	737,208
Dec. 28.........	1,405,893	Dec. 9.........	1,384,005
Dec. 29.........	587,676	Dec. 15.........	633,706
Jan. 12.........	687,705	Dec. 25.........	1,461,648
Jan. 14.........	1,180,354	Jan. 5.........	1,208,428
Jan. 29.........	643,446	Jan. 9.........	1,630,000
Jan. 30.........	881,090	Jan. 24.........	847,881
Total 7 mos..	$25,424,096	Jan. 29.........	976,137
		Total 7 mos..	$28,854,697

The course of the Stock Market the past week was characterized by considerable fluctuations. The first three days' prices were pretty steadily supported, though on generally light transactions. On Wednesday afternoon and Thursday the market manifested a disposition to yield under the continued dullness and the vague apprehension of bad news by the *Arabia*. The consequence was that on Friday morning, when the accounts from Europe were made public, and proved the very reverse of the anticipations indulged by some parties in the Street, the reaction was sudden and rapid, resulting in a business of over three millions dollars, at nominal par value, nearly one-half of which was done by a single seller. The extreme rise was 3 ₩ cent. The established advance about 2 per cent., which was maintained, with slight fluctuations, throughout the day on Saturday, although under less excitement and diminished sales. The following is a partial view of the

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Jan. 26.	Wednesday, Jan. 30.	Friday, Feb. 1.	Saturday, Feb. 2.
New-York Central.	92	92¼	89½ ex. div.	89¼
Erie Stock........	52¾	51⅞	54¾	53¾
Reading..........	85½	84¾	87¾	86¾
Toledo...........	72½	73¼	73¾	73½
Galena...........	106	108¾	110	109½
Michigan Central..	89¾	89¾	90	89¾
Southern Michigan	86½	86¾	88¼	89
Panama...........	100	100	101	100¾
Illinois Centrals....	81¼	81	81¾	82
Virginia.........	93	93¼	94¾	95
Missouris........	84½	83¾	85	85¼
Transit Company..	22½	22	23	23¼

The supply of Money to the Brokers was easy throughout the week, and at the close the sums offering on temporary loan were larger than we have remarked since the New-Year. Discounts, however, continue to rule, outside of Bank, at from 8 to 10 ₩ cent. Foreign Bills advanced ¼ ₩ cent. for the packet on Saturday, with a demand on the regular Bankers somewhat improved from the falling off in the supply of transient signatures. Southern and Canada Bank signatures were done at 109⅝@¾; regular Bankers 108½@108¾; light sales at the extreme fraction. On Paris, the terms much the same as by the previous packet, the range 5.25@5.20. The Bullion Brokers did nothing in Gold for export. The *Baltic* took $85,000 in Mexican Silver. The California deliveries of the week amounted to $1,524,446. A shipment of $800,000 in Gold went to New-Orleans at the close of the week, and some smaller sums were transmitted South. The regular balance in the Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $1,787,535 against $2,150,925 at the close of the previous week. The total of Specie held by the Government office in this City, for all accounts, including the bullion fund, is $12,181,093 against $11,826,261 on Saturday week. The Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon is likely to be increased, from the above movements, in the line of Specie. The last reserve was $12,733,059. The General Merchandise Import of the week, additional to the Dry Goods table published on Saturday, is $1,147,149. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales....	5,671	$287,650	5,492	$245,851
Flour, bbls......	14,915	133,692	48,991	446,511
Corn Meal, bbls.	2,482	6,098	676	4,858
Wheat, bushs....	11,751	25,989	50,002	98,409
Corn, bushs.....	108,944	109,594	48,965	21,956
Pork, bbls. & tcs..	4,947	73,869	1,861	24,386
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	4,943	128,255	2,568	56,285
Total Produce...		$705,585		$917,656
Miscellaneous....		945,820		426,598
Total for the week..		$1,651,105		$1,344,248

PHILADELPHIA MINT, JANUARY, 1856.

Gold deposits..............	$335,006
Silver deposits............	102,816
Total......................	$437,816
Gold coinage, double Eagles..	$1,333,540
Silver coinage, Dollars......	22,000
Silver coinage, Quarters.....	166,000
Copper coinage, Cents.........	912

RECAPITULATION.

Gold........	60,197 pieces.	$1,333,540 00
Silver......	422,000 pieces.	188,000 00
Copper......	91,140 pieces.	911 40
Total........	568,267 pieces.	$1,521,451 40

The United States Treasury held, subject to draft, in its various depositories at the close of

January....................	[illegible]
Against same time 1855......	[illegible]
Increase...................	[illegible]

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. On the list will be found some good Railroad stocks.

Black River and Utica Road.

From the Utica Herald, Jan. 26.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company was held at its office in this city yesterday morning; and Dr. T. POMEROY presided, and ELIAS H. ROBERTS was Secretary.

SILAS D. CHILDS and WILLARD CRAFTS, of Utica, and JAMES S. JACKSON, of Leyden, acted as Inspectors of Election. While the election was progressing, Mr. BUTTERFIELD made a verbal report of the condition and prospects of the Road. The following are the leading facts as reported:

The cost of road and equipments for thirty-five miles of Road now finished........	$1,112,861 76
Of this amount there has been expended on the unfinished part of the road north of Boonville about........	86,800 00
Leaving cost of road and equipment to Boonville........	$1,025,984 [illegible]
Receipts from Jan. 1, 1855, to Jan. 1, 1856, on 18 miles of road to Trenton, excepting 13 days run to Boonville in December........	$76,187 45
To Sept. 30, 1855, there had been run by passenger trains........	12,000 miles.
To Sept. 30, 1855, there had been run by other trains........	8,000
To Sept. 30, 1855, there had been passengers carried........	60,616
The floating debt of the Company is about........	$200,000
Bonds sold........	180,000
Of which the contractors have about........	100,000
The Company will realize in cash from subscriptions yet unpaid about........	20,000

Messrs. KELLOGG and LYNCH also explained, in reply to stockholders, the amount of stock subscribed, paid for, and still due, with other items bearing upon the interests of the Company.

The President, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, stated that of the whole amount of Bonds now issued ($180,000) the contractors had received about $100,000, and there had been paid for rolling stock, real estate, and fences, about $40,000. So that only about $40,000 had been sold directly to raise funds. The funds necessary to prosecute the work and meet payments, in addition to what had been collected on subscriptions, had been raised by the Directors, without resort to the sale of bonds, except the $40,000 above referred to. The road is now in running order to Boonville, and it has become necessary to raise means to pay the floating debt. This must be done by the sale of bonds, and before offering them in the market at large and suffering the loss on them which attends the sale of the best Railroad securities at the present time, the Directors desired to offer them to stockholders who are interested in their realizing as near as possible what they are intrinsically worth.

These bonds are seven ₩ cent. bonds, the interest payable in New-York semi-annually, and secured by a first mortgage on the whole road and its appurtenances. For safety of investment they are equal to any railroad bonds now offered. The stockholders were urged to protect their own interests and avoid the necessity of sacrificing these bonds by taking among themselves, at a fair rate, enough to enable the Directors to pay the floating debt.

All the votes cast for Directors and Inspectors were for the present incumbents, who are of course reëlected, as follows:

DIRECTORS—John Butterfield, Theodore S. Faxton, Spencer Kellogg, Samuel Farwell, James S. Lynch, William M. Ferry, Martin Hart, Benjamin F. Ray, Utica; William Hisby, Boonville; Ela Merriam, Leyden; Anthony W. Collins, Turin; Anson Rauney, Theresa; Elbridge G. Merrick, Clayton.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—Silas D. Childs, Willard Crafts, Utica; James S. Jackson, Leyden.

At a meeting of Directors, held after the election, the previous officers were elected throughout.

No project which the immense and increasing business of Lake Ontario and Canada has originated, has a fairer promise than the Black River and Utica Railroad. It was commenced in 1853, with a two-fold design: first, to afford to the natural and industrial wealth of Northern Oneida and Lewis Counties a direct communication with market; and second, to provide a new avenue for the overwhelming business of the Lakes and Canada.

The wonderful increase of business in Canada and on the lakes, and between Canada and the States, since the enterprise was originated, is a most substantial argument in favor of the early completion of the road. It is the opinion of eminent gentlemen in Canada, who have bestowed much attention on this subject, that the road, once brought to the St. Lawrence or the lake, will receive more business than it can possibly do. And in this connection an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1855, which has been quoted by the Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, to whom was referred the subject of a more perfect reciprocity between the British Provinces and the United States, may be appropriately introduced. The report gives the following figures:

Export of Domestic Produce to Canada........	$8,939,[illegible]
Export of Foreign Produce to Canada........	6,769,[illegible]
Total exports........	$15,720,244
Importations into the U. S. from Canada........	12,182,314
Making the value of exports and imports growing out of the trade with Canada........	$27,902,[illegible]

Mr. P. T. Barnum's Money Troubles.

From the Hartford Courant.

JEROME AND BARNUM.

In the Connecticut financial circles the principal matter of interest is the Jerome and Barnum failure. We give below a statement of the assets of the JEROME Co., with their liabilities, which we think may be relied upon as very nearly correct:

A. B. JEROME'S VALUATION.

Clocks in New-Haven, materials, &c........	$[illegible] 11
Finished clocks in New-York........	[illegible]
Store in Broadway, New-York........	15,000 00
Forestville Hardware Company........	20,000 00
Boston accounts, goods on hand........	18,000 00
New-York accounts........	25,000 00
Bills receivable (in Barnum's hands)........	10,000 00
Bonds (hypothecated)........	25,000 00
100 shares Bristol Brass stock........	2,500 00
1,500 Hartford Mining stock........	6,000 00
Real Estate in Bristol........	10,000 00
Clocks in process in Bristol........	7,000 00
Cash in Bank........	2,500 00
Bridgeport real estate........	60,000 00
New-Haven real estate........	75,000 00
Bills receivable in New-Haven........	84,530 00
Total........	$477,159 10

Less deductions made by the creditors:

On bills receivable in N. H. Banks........	$42,615	
On Broadway store........	5,000	
On Forestville Hardware Co........	10,000	
On Bridgeport Real Estate........	5,000	
On New-Haven Real Estate........	25,000	
On Boston accounts........	3,000	
Hartford Co. Mining Stock........	5,400	108,015 00
		$379,144 11
Less amount of debts secured by mortgage or collaterals........		150,000 00
		$229,144 11
Amount of debts........	$355,843	
Mortgage........	150,000	
	$405,843	
Barnum says he is indorser for........		$516,800 00

BARNUM proposes to give $100,000 to be released from his indorsements and acceptances, and the creditors propose to release him if he will relinquish all his mortgages and pay $150,000. The creditors propose to make a new Company, with a capital of $250,000, made up of the paper of the old Company. There is a large amount of material which is of little value except to be worked up into clocks, and it is said that there is now a large demand, and the business with economy can be made good. It is believed by those who say they know, that if this proposition is carried out, all will get their pay. The Jerome Clock Company had some ten or fifteen agencies in different parts of the world, which is the cause of their failure.

We hear of some failures in Bristol growing out of the Jerome suspension.

Imports at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 2.

The following is a statement of the Imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 1:

Dry Goods........	$56,007
Molasses........	22,197
Other articles........	79,719
Total........	$157,923

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 2.

COTTON firmer. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, at [illegible] for middling. SUGAR 7½c. MOLASSES 34½c. MESS PORK $16 50.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Feb. 2.

COTTON—Demand good, with sales for the week of 4,600 bales. WOOL—The advance has been fully sustained, with a good demand. Sales of the week 125,100 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales of the week 29,300 pieces.

Charleston Cotton Market.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 1.

The advices by the *Arabia* have completely unsettled our COTTON market, and prices are very irregular. Quotations are advanced ¼c.@½c. The sales to-day foot up 2,300 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 2.

Stocks are firm,—quotations as follows: Pennsylvania Fives, 84½; Reading Railroad, 43¼; Long Island, 15¼; Morris Canal, 14¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44.

Passengers Sailed.

[illegible]

[illegible] Pruett.

[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, W. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburg, (Br.,) Cummings, Glasgow; [illegible]

Below.

Bark Convoy, ——; brig D. C. Merriam.—By pilot Virginia, No. 5.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 2—Arr. [illegible], from New-Orleans.

Disasters.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]